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RABOTNICHESKO DELO CRITICIZES U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

AU110952 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Apr 80 p 7 AU

[Georgi Kaloyanov article: "Sanctions With the Opposite Effect"]

[Text] The U.S.-Iranian conflict has taken a rather dangerous turn. Noting that "no progress whatever has been achieved on the question of the American hostages in Tehran," President Carter announced a number of political and economic sanctions against Iran. This was reportedly decided at an extraordinary meeting of the U.S. National Security Council.

It was decided to sever diplomatic relations with Iran, and the Iranian diplomatic personnel, with the exception of the UN mission representatives, were ordered to leave the United States within 24 hours. All exports of U.S. goods to Iran, including food and medicine, are banned and Iranian deposits in U.S. banks, amounting to $8 billion, will be confiscated as early as next fall for the purpose of covering "claims of U.S. citizens toward Iranian authorities."

The crisis in American-Iranian relations erupted when the United States granted asylum to the former shah of Iran. This was a provocation against the Iranian people since it had already been announced that the former monarch was wanted by the Iranian authorities for prosecution, and was expected to face a trial for his former crimes and robberies. This is not all. The United States adopted a hostile attitude to Iran, since it was against the revolutionary changes that occurred in February 1979. The detention of the U.S. Embassy personnel by the revolutionary students, who were following the policy of Ayatollah Khomeyni, was the reply to this hostile attitude of the United States.

The main reason for all these actions, of course, is not only the question of the former shah, whom the U.S. administration is protecting, but the U.S. imperialist policy toward Iran. During the shah's regime the Americans used to have a free hand in Iran. They have now lost this position and are conspiring against the Iranian revolution. We must assume that the former shah, whose transfer from the United States to Panama, and later to Egypt, was undoubtedly done with the knowledge of the U.S., will be used in the conspiracies against Iran.

The stand of the Iranian authorities is unequivocal and categorical. The United States must stop any conspiracies and threats, as well as any hostile actions against Iran, the former shah must be extradicted to the Iranian people, and the wealth which he and his family illegally accumulated must be restored to the Iranian people. Then the U.S. hostages will immediately be set free, as has been declared on several occasions by the Iranian people.

Actually, the present sanctions of the United States are by no means new. They only confirm accomplished facts, since American-Iranian diplomatic relations were actually interrupted on the day following the detention of the U.S. diplomatic personnel in Tehran. On the American side this was followed by an economic blockade, pressure, blackmail and military threats.

The threat is now being exacerbated. Harold Brown, defense secretary of the U.S. administration, delivered a speech in Los Angeles, in which he declared that the possibility of recourse by the United States to military force in settling the crisis with Iran, should the sanctions announced by President Carter fail to achieve the expected results, cannot be excluded.

People in Iran are facing all these events with a resolute will of resistance. In a message to the people, Ayatollah Khomeyni described President Carter's measures as "proof of the desperate situation of American imperialism."

The political and economic sanctions of the United States against Iran are accompanied by an intensification of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea. It has been announced that new ships of the U.S. Navy are approaching the area. The turn for the worse in American-Iranian relations is expanding to an extent that represents a threat to peace and security in this entire area.

PRESS SCORES U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN INDIAN OCEAN

AU091541 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 9 Apr 80 AU

["Threat to Peace and Security"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 9 (BTA)--The U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean is analysed in most of the commentaries in today's dailies.

Laying emphasis on the latest exacerbation of U.S.-Iranian relations and the mounting U.S. military presence in the area of the Persian Gulf, RABOTNICHESKO DELO and TRUD point out that these latest steps of Washington complicate not only U.S.-Iranian relations but introduce elements of tension to international relations as well.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME and NARODNA ARMIYA assess the latest U.S. moves in the area of the Indian Ocean as an additional factor for the further exacerbation of the international situation. "These moves made with Beijing's absolute aid run contrary to the strivings of the peoples in that part of the world to live in peace and understanding", writes ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME.

In connection with Bonn's official confirmation that vessels of the West German Navy will soon take part in the exercises in the Indian Ocean, NARODNA ARMIYA notes that under the exacerbation of the international tension at present, this move has a dangerous and adventurist character.

TRUD COMMENTS ON AS-SADAT'S VISIT TO UNITED STATES

AU080935 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 8 Apr 80 AU

["Plot Continued"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 8 (BTA)--What will be the outcome of the second act of the Camp David deal? Asking this question, the TRUD foreign political commentator Iliya Pironkov points out that it is most probable that Carter alone and then in cooperation with Begin exerts fresh pressure on As-Sadat for extra concessions on the Palestinian issue. It can be expected that having once stepped on the slippery road of treachery, As-Sadat will yield to the pressure. Moreover, now it is more important for him to reinforce his role of a U.S. agent in the Middle East rather than settle the Palestinian issue, the author writes.

The year that passed since the Camp David plot has shown that this "treaty" failed to settle and would never settle any aspect of the Middle East crisis. It is obvious that even if some kind of agreement on the so-called administrative autonomy of the Palestinian population on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip is reached in some way in the White House, it will have no practical value at all. This will be a continuation of the plot because the Palestinian people do not take part in the decisions on their own destiny.

Whatever results are achieved in Washington, they will not alter at all the deep conviction that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis cannot be obtained on the basis of a separate decision, TRUD reads in conclusion.

BTA Correspondent Comments

AU121950 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 12 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Cairo, April 12--BTA correspondent Lyubomir Mikhailov comments: Under the pretext that he is awaiting the results of his forthcoming meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, President Carter did not announce the concrete results of his talks with Mr as-Sadat. But the commentaries in the Cairo press and the speculations in diplomatic circles give ground to draw certain inferences and predictions for the course the talks on the so-called "administrative autonomy" of the Palestine population of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, will take in the future.

Mr Carter and Mr as-Sadat have evidently arrived at explicit agreements on a wide range of issues in overcoming of differences in the bargains between Egypt and Israel. It is thought that Jimmy Carter has specified what additional concessions Mr as-Sadat can make from his official position on the "autonomy" plan. On this ground the American President will certainly try to persuade Mr Begin to perform a "cosmetic" correction in Israel's position, and thus to provide ground for the negotiations to be extended after the deadline of May 26 and to supply a justification for the possible new stage in the capitulation of the Egyptian president.

The statements of President as-Sadat that if no progress was made by May 26, a "new situation" would be created and that Egypt would look for "alternatives" are nothing less than a propaganda trick. On the one hand, through it he is seeking to exert pressure on Israel, and on the other to remind France and the other Western European countries that Egypt can substitute Western Europe for the United States, as its chief partner. Actually President as-Sadat does not intend to abandon the obligations he had undertaken by signing the Camp David accord and the Egypt-Israeli separate treaty.

After the Carter-Begin meeting due to be held next week, certainly the focus of negotiations will shift to Washington for a time at least. And this will once again underline the role played by the United States as a full-fledged partner in them. Apparently President Carter relies on his move to enhance his prestige in the election campaign.

But just like in the previous Egyptian-Israeli talks, the major role of the United States as mediator won't be to Egyptian benefit. Because of the powerful influence of the Zionist lobby on the election results, Jimmy Carter will not be able to exert a tangible pressure on Israel. And eventually the essential concessions will have to be shouldered by Egypt again.

For Egypt, however, such a step won't be so easy to take now. The present internal political situation in Egypt is much more complicated than it was at the time when the treaty with Israel was signed. And what is more, the "autonomy" does not concern the bilateral Egypt-Israel relations but the Palestinian problem. The capitulation of Cairo will entail graver consequences for Egypt in the Arab world and on the international scene in general.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME ON NATO CHEMICAL WEAPONS PLANS

AU080920 Sofia BTA in English 0824 GMT 8 Apr 80 AU

["Truth and Lies"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 8 (BTA)--The ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME commentary under the above headline has been prompted by two facts having raised quite a noise in the West: The British Minister Pym admitting a programme presented by him to produce chemical weapons in the country, and the big protests in the FRG against the plans of the U.S. military men to stockpile great quantities of chemical and bilogical weapons in that country.

Adding to these facts the statement by THE OBSERVER that there is chemical weapon in the NATO countries, the author emphasizes: All this is a convincing proof of the fact who needed and for what purposes the recent slanderous lies that chemical weapon was allegedly used in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea. Obviously this next anti-Soviet "sensation" was necessary as a smoke-screen for U.S. militarism and its West European partners in their attempts at justifying their line of further increase and improvement of the chemical weapon arsenal.

It was not the USSR which has always strictly followed the stipulations of the 1925 Geneva protocol but the USA was the one that made wide use of that anti-humane weapon in its Southeast Asian venture, the daily recalls.

It is clear that the nonsensical slanders spread in the West also aim at creating extra obstacles to the negotiations in Geneva on the preparations and submitting to the disarmament committee of a coordinated proposal on total, absolute and controllable ban on chemical weapon, and the destruction of tis stockpiles, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME concludes.

BCP SUPPORTS PARIS COMMUNIST PARTY MEETING

AU100954 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 10 Apr 80 AU

["BCP for the Paris Meeting"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 10 (BTA)--The Bulgarian Communist Party supports unreservedly the forthcoming Paris meeting of the European communist and workers' parties, being convinced that the meeting will represent a collective contribution to defusing the military danger in Europe, reads an editorial in the organ of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, RABOTNICHESKO DELO. The initiative of the French Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party is assessed by the Bulgarian communists as "an important political event."

It is stressed in the commentary that the debates in Paris will have a wideranging and open character, as is the tradition. "This will be a tribute from which the communists will call on all the people of good will to rally their forces regardless of political or religious convictions in the name of peace and detente," writes RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

It is stressed that the European communist and workers' parties in both the socialist and the capitalist world see it as a primary duty of theirs to defend what has already been achieved in the strengthening of peace and security, in the struggle for the restoration and promotion of detente, in frustrating the NATO plans for deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe.

METHOD FOR LOCATING SATELLITES DEVELOPED WITH USSR

AU111555 Sofia BTA in English 1300 GMT 11 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 11 (BTA)--An analytical method has been developed jointly with Soviet specialists at the Central Laboratory for Higher Geodesy with the Bulgarian Academy for sciences for early location of satellites in near space with precision up to several cm. The method, which allows for all the forces influencing a space body, including the 'pressure' of solar rays, is of great practical value for geodesic research. It guarantees authentic space data on earth gravitation and its changes, the motion of earth poles and continents, the irregularity of earth rotation, etc. Aided by this internationally recognized method, the "Interkosmos" researchers have gathered sufficient evidence in support of the latest hypothesis on the form of the earth. According to it, the planet is pear-shaped with its South Pole closer to the centre than the North Pole. There is also evidence that the equator is elliptic in form and not circular, as it has so far been assumed. There is a difference of 170 metres between its radii.

COSMONAUTS TO USE BULGARIAN-MADE INSTRUMENTS IN SALYUT-6

AU111625 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 11 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 11 (BTA)--Aboard Salyut-6 orbiting station Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin will carry out new experiments with the Duga eletrophotometric system of Bulgarian make. The system was made in the astronomical observatory of Stara Zagora for observation of the optic phenomena in the upper atmosphere. Last year four experiments were carried out with it aboard Salyut by Soviet Cosmonauts Lyakhov and Ryumin.

The first one was "Equator". It had as its aim the study of the then unknown illumination above the equator at a height of 200 to 400 km, discovered in 1978 by Cosmonauts Grechko and Romanenko. The second experiment was called "Polyus". It had to register and study the vertical structure of northern lights, while the "Emisia" and "Svetene" experiments had to research in detail the luminous red arcs over the "gap" in the ionospheric electronic concentration above the medium latitudes, and the geographical distribution of the basic optic emissions.

The Duga device is made of two blocks. One of them is optico-mechanic and contains optic and filter system, a phototransformator and a precise logarthmic amplifier as well as a steering device. The second block is registered and secures the supply of the entire apparatus, the processing of the information fed into it and its registration onto a digital taperecorder.

LILOV ATTENDS YAMBOL OKRUG PARTY MEETING

AU140926 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Apr 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Yambol, 10 April 1980--A plenum of the Yambol Okrug BCP Committee was held here today. It was chaired by Khristaki Kunev, first secretary of the Yambol Okrug Party Committee. The plenum was attended by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee. Tenyu Bozukov, secretary of the Yambol Okrug Party Committee, read an introductory address on the main report, entitled: "On Certain Problems of Efficiency in the Leading Activities of the Okrug Party Organization." Comrade Aleksandur Lilov made a detailed statement.

CHNOUPEK ARRIVES IN SRI LANKA AFTER DELHI VISIT

LD131742 Prague CTK in English 1609 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Colombo, (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived here on Sunday for a visit to Sri Lanka, at the invitation of Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister Shamum Hameed.

Talks between representatives of the two countries, which opened shortly after Bohuslav Chnoupek's arrival, concerned the prospects of the further development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Sri Lanka in all spheres of common interest.

CPCZ ACCEPTS INVITATION TO PARIS CONFERENCE

LD121442 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has discussed the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee and the Central Committee of the French Communist Party to attend the meeting of European communist and workers' parties for peace and disarmament in Paris on 28 and 29 April. The CPCZ Central Committee has accepted the invitation and has decided to send a delegation to the meeting.

BITAT LEADS ALGERIAN DELEGATION ON VISIT; ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Arrival 11 April

LD112026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A parliamentary delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria headed by Rabah Bitat, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front Party and president of the National People's Assembly, arrived in Prague today on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

At Ruzyne Airport, the Algerian guests were welcomed by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, at whose invitation the visit is taking place, as well as by vice chairmen of the Federal Assembly, Dalibor Hanes, chairman of the Chamber of Nations, and Jaroslav Srb, and other representatives of the legislative and government bodies.

Dinner Hosted

LD112324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, gave a gala dinner in Prague tonight in honor of the official parliamentary delegation from the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

It was also attended by vice chairmen of the Federal Assembly Vaclav David, Dalibor Hanes, Jaroslav Srb and Michal Zakovic, as well as by federal Vice Premier Karol Laco, members of the federal and Czech governments, representatives of the National Front bodies and other personages. The dinner took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD121306 Prague CTK in English 1105 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Prague--An official delegation of the Algerian parliament, led by member of the Political Bureau of the FLN Party and chairman of the Algerian National People's Assembly Rabah Bitat, laid wreaths Saturday morning at the tomb of the unknown warrior in Prague.

The Algerian parliamentary delegation arrived in Prague on Friday.

Received by Indra

LD121517 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today received the official parliamentary delegation of the Popular and Democratic Republic of Algeria. He briefed the Algerian guests on the successes achieved by Czechoslovak working people in fulfilling the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. He informed them of the political system of our society and on the position of legislative bodies. In a later part of the meeting Comrade Indra defined the main principles of Czechoslovak foreign policy, which are anchored primarily in a close alliance and cooperation with the USSR, in Czechoslovakia's membership in the Warsaw Pact and in CEMA as well as in the development of relations with developing countries while consistently respecting their state sovereignty and the principle of noninterference in their internal affairs.

The head of the Algerian delegation, Rabah Bitat, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front Party and president of the National People's Assembly, spoke positively about the development of relations between Algeria and the USSR and other socialist countries. He spoke in favor of a further extension of cooperation between our countries and conveyed to Comrade Alois Indra an invitation to visit the Popular and Democratic Republic of Algeria.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES VISITING LEBANESE TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD112234 Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Prague--An official delegation of the Federation of Union of Workers and Employees of North Lebanon (FENASOL), headed by President Elias Habri, [words indistinct] here Friday on a visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

In talks in the afternoon Central Council of Trade Unions Chairman Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, expressed solidarity of the Czechoslovak working people with the struggle of the Arab people for national independence and against the aims of Israeli and U.S. imperialists.

Elias Habri informed the Czechoslovak representatives of the present efforts of Lebanese trade unions at a relaxation of the political tension in the country and unity of the Arab countries in the rejection of the Camp David agreements, and of the practical support for the rights of the Arab people of Palestine. He also spoke about the trade unions' struggle for an improvement of the social conditions in Lebanon.

The aim of the talks, which are to wind up on Tuesday, is to promote cooperation between the two organizations.

The Lebanese delegation will be received by representatives of the Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa and Asia and the Central Cooperative Council.

LENART, PORTUGAL'S CUNHAL INTERVIEWED ON PARTY TALKS

LD130020 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A CPCZ delegation led by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSL, returned today to Prague from Portugal. Frantisek Prachar, our special correspondent, has prepared a report on the visit for newsreel:

The visit of our delegation took place at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal [PCP], which is headed by Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, PCP general secretary. During the visit, members of the CPCZ delegation acquainted themselves with life in Portugal and with the current difficult position of Portuguese communists because of the policy of the rightwing government of Sa Carneiro. They are struggling to preserve and broaden democratic reforms which were carried out in Portugal after 25 April 1974. I have asked Comrade Cunhal to review the present political situation in the country and to give a brief characterization of the most important tasks of the PCP:

[Begin Cunhal recording in Portuguese with superimposed Czech translation] There are a number of features characteristic of the present political situation in Portugal. One of them is the rightwing government of Premier Sa Carneiro which intends to eliminate the democratic changes which were carried out after 25 April 1974, and to destroy the democratic regime in the country. One can say that this plan of reactionary forces, which today influences the government and the parliamentary majority, has three main stages: first, the activity of the government itself which seeks to eliminate the revolutionary achievements of working people, that is, their democratic rights, the agricultural reform and nationalization. At present, a great offensive is taking place against agricultural land reform; machinery, land and cattle are being taken away from workers and peasants, collective production units and nationalized enterprises.

The second stage dwells on the effort to achieve, through the approval of an antidemocratic election law or through a referendum, the falsification of the next elections which would lead to a farce worthy of the fascist Salazar's period. We are convinced, however, that the reactionary forces will not be able to push through the approval of such a law despite the fact that their plan seeks this. Such a law would help them to keep a majority in parliament and stay in office in case they do not achieve a majority of votes.

The third stage of this plan is the revision of the Constitution, so much praised by the rightwing, which would lead to the removal of its most progressive aspects, and to the renewal of the economic and political power of great monopolies and big land owners. It would basically mean the creation of a state which would turn into a new reactionary dictatorship in a short time. These are the plans of the reactionary forces.

However, despite the fact that they have at their disposal the government, the parliamentary majority and regional governments on Madeira and the Azores Islands and a great number of city councils, despite the fact that they have money and the support of imperialism at their disposal, despite all this we Portuguese communists are convinced that the reactionary forces will not push through their plan. It will not be successful, above all, because the Portuguese people and the mass movement are resolutely against their plan. There is opposition, above all to those measures of the reactionary forces which seek the elimination of revolutionary achievements--that is, the elimination of agricultural land reform, the nationalized works and enterprises and generally the rights of working people.

The popular movement is also preparing to prevent the approval of the antidemocratic election law and, finally, to reduce the reactionary alliance to a minority in the next elections in September or October, and thus create conditions for forming of a truly democratic government. The struggles which are taking place at present and which thousands of working people wage every day are very extensive. We still believe that conditions exist in Portugal to defend the revolutionary achievements and the democratic regime. [end recording]

Naturally, I was also interested to hear the view of the CPCZ representative. Comrade Jozef Lenart. This is why I asked him during his return journey to review the visit:

[Begin recording]

[Question] Comrade Lenart, can you evaluate the results of talks between the party delegations of both countries?

[Answer] Both the talks and the entire visit have deepened the information and knowledge between the parties. We have also discussed the international situation and questions of the international communist and workers movement. We have singed a protocol on party cooperation for the immediate future. We are convinced of the traditional solidarity of Portuguese communists with the CPCZ and our people. A very cordial and comradely atmosphere existed at each meeting with the Portuguese officials and ordinary members.

[Question] How will your visit enrich the relations and cooperation between the CPCZ and the PCP?

[Answer] It will be above all in the sphere of understanding and mutual support from the positions of proletarian internationalism. The protocol puts in concrete form the plans of cooperation for the immediate future. Above all, it emphasizes ideological questions. Exchanges of experiences in the work of the parties in mass organizations, cooperatives, representative bodies and in the economy are foreseen.

[Question] A last question: What interests you personally about the present activity of the PCP?

[Answer] It was above all the devotion to the working people, the sincere patriotism and proletarian internationalism of Portuguese communists, the revolutionary features which have always interested and still interest us. I think that the decisive factor is that their compass is Marxism-Leninism, that they have an affectionate attitude toward the Soviet Union and Soviet people. The well developed work, the will, the persistence, devotion and the fighting morale of members will surely lead to further successes of the PCP. [end recording]

ALLEGED U.S. ENDEAVORS TO SPLIT SOCIALIST COMMUNITY CRITICIZED

AU1111445 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 4 April, on page 6, carries the 1,750-word first part of an Ivan Hlivka article "The Subversive Maneuvers of Imperialism," entitled "What Are the Sources of the Trend Toward Aggravation of Tension."

Hlivka begins by saying: "Recently the foreign and domestic policy of the United States and of its obedient allies has clearly been showing a dangerous trend toward evoking a climate of confrontation and cold war in international relations. U.S. President J. Carter is threatening socialism and the world revolutionary and democratic forces with reprisals, including a nuclear war. He is intensifying the anticommunist activity of the entire imperialist propaganda appartus."

After stating that in the "opinion of the overwhelming majority of communist and workers parties, including the CPCZ," this shows that "the reactionary forces of imperialism are striving to frustrate detente and halt the world revolutionary process," as a reaction to the "consolidation of the positions of socialism in the world and to the upsurge of the national liberation, communist and workers movement," Hlivka continues: "The 'propaganda blitzkrieg,' as the West ironically calls Carter's present anti-Soviet campaign, has achieved an unprecedented state of dementia and stupidity. Its aim is to drive the Americans into a state of hysterical nationalism and anticommunism and create a military psychosis." Hlivka cites "progressive Americans" and Gus Hall to prove the point and then reminds the reader of the "great lies" resorted to by "Carter and his flunkeys" to "'justify' their aggressive orientation," such as Carter's State of the Union message, in which he claimed that NATO--founded in 1949--was a response to the foundation of the Warsaw Pact which was founded in 1955.

After quoting V. Bilak on the false "imperialist claim" of a Soviet threat and noting the present imperialist trend to proceed more frankly in the "selective economic and political blockade of socialist and liberated countries," Hlivka continues: "The furious anti-Sovietism is intended, apart from everything else, to divert the increasing anger of the workers class and other democratic strata in the West, aimed at unprecedented military budgets and enormous profits for the military-industrial circles." Hlivka notes that communists and progressive forces are increasingly unmasking such "crafty demagogy of the reactionary circles" and showing that the threat actually lies in the White House, the Pentagon and NATO headquarters.

"The extent to which the U.S. policy is blind and also baffled is testified to by the effort to use sanctions, blockades, embargoes and boycotts against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as well as against certain developing countries which are refusing to subordinate themselves to the intentions and ambitions of U.S. imperialism," Hlivka says. He maintains that the foregoing measures will not harm the Soviet economy, but will boomerang on the economy of the United States and its allies.

In view of the continuing successes of socialism, Hlivka continues, the imperialists are increasingly afraid of its influence on their own citizens and "therefore they are assiduously searching for means to 'neutralize' it. One such means they see in the disparagement of socialism in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other fraternal countries; another means they see in increased 'attention' to the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism and the falsification of that doctrine."

Expounding on this, Hlivka continues: "The anticommunist strategists are dreaming up newer and newer methods for stultifying the masses and for diverting them from revolutionary ideas. That is why they have taken upon themselves the role of 'advisers' on how to improve both the capitalist and the socialist system," Hlivka states, and cites the recent CPCZ plenum report on imperialist theories about national and regional variants of Marxism and the diverse models of socialism.

He then continues: "We can also witness the monstrous hypocritical campaign for 'the defense of human rights' in socialist countries," which, he says, is a paradox, in view of the U.S. activities against progress. In the endeavor to counter the increasingly consolidating unity and coordinated course of socialist countries, Hlivka adds, "imperialist policy, contrary to the recent past, is no longer relying on the automatic disintegration of socialism through so-called convergence, that is, a drawing closer to capitalism under the influence of scientific-technical progress. It therefore more and more frequently resorts to 'active measures,' intended to strengthen the 'internal erosive processes' in the individual countries, as well as in the socialist community as a whole." Hlivka notes the recent party plenum statements on imperialist efforts to drive a wedge between socialist countries, adding: "To turn peculiarities into differences, and differences into conflicts, such is the plan of imperialism.

"By such hopeless efforts the class enemies merely confirm the importance of the socialist countries' unity and of their closeness to the Soviet Union. The communist and workers parties and the fraternal socialist countries reject the subversive maneuvers of anticommunists and are yet more resolutely consolidating the socialist community." With that Hlivka concludes the first part of his article.

On 5 April, on page 6, the paper carries the second, 2,700-word part of the article "The Subversive Maneuvers of Imperialism," entitled "The Bourgeoisie's Fear of Progress and Revolution." Ivan Hlivka notes that, in view of the struggle going on in young independent states between the socialist and bourgeois ideologies, the imperialist states--and particularly the United States--are striving in every way to effect the victory of bourgeois ideology. "Washington in particular is evoking one crisis after another, introducing tension into the world," Hlivka continues. Citing the "'minicrisis' over Cuba" last year, the events in North Yemen, the "propaganda show over the Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees" and the Iranian and Afghanistan crises as examples he adds: "The extent of the subversive activities of trained counterrevolutionary groups dispatched to progressively oriented countries is so considerable that it can in no way be camouflaged. Therefore U.S. propaganda, and even the President himself, are cynically 'justifying' it by the needs of defense against the 'intrigues' of Moscow and its 'satellites.'" Citing the U.S. press on U.S. plans to send advisers to El Salvador to frustrate leftwing forces and to "use Guatemalan and Honduran armies" for "harming revolutionary governments in Nicaragua, Grenada and Cuba," Hlivka states: "Well, can one really doubt that the U.S. President and his administration will try to justify it by speaking of 'defense against the hand of Moscow?'

"Neither the Soviet Union, nor Czechoslovakia nor other socialist countries are concealing that they are on the side of the peoples fighting for social and national liberation. They regard that fight as just; but it is not 'Moscow' that is causing the disintegration of rotten regimes and the consolidation of this or that country's independence," Hlivka states, "because the fight for social and political changes going on in the world is 'nourished' from inside the individual countries." He adds: "To reject revolutionary changes would mean, as certain people wisely remind us, to reject the logic of the birth of the United States itself, which emerged as a state in an anticolonial revolution, in the fight against English domination."

Stating that "imperialism is striving to plant neocolonialism in young independent countries not only by violence, but also by ideological means, by infiltrating anticommunism and anti-Sovietism there" with the aid of reformism and Maoism, Hlivka continues: "The subversion of those forces is manifested in their striving to introduce into the national liberation movement doubts over the 'effectiveness' of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the CEMA countries.

"They are spreading fabrications about the Soviet Union's wanting to incorporate the whole world into its sphere of 'predatory interests.' They describe socialist orientation as an artificial phenomenon, as the result of 'Moscow's intrigues,' and the progressive regimes in Asia, Africa and Latin America as 'Soviet satellites.'"

After discussing the concept of dividing the world into a rich north and a poor south, which bundles together capitalist and socialist states, Hlivka adds: "The insidious nature of this propaganda is testified to, for instance, by the fact that even members of the communist movement frequently find themselves entangled in its net."

Hlivka goes on to say: "The considerable consolidation for the positions of Italian, French, Portuguese, Greek, Finnish, Indian and other communists and the gradually growing probability that in many capitalist countries the communists will get into the governments together with other leftwing forces, is evoking panic, fear and uproar among the bourgeoisie," and continues: "Despite that bourgeois propaganda is claiming in a trivial way that, allegedly, there exists no 'soil' in the West for socialism either, or for the existence of communist parties. It is also trying to 'prove' that there exists no international communist movement, but merely people 'spreading' communist ideas, through whom 'Moscow is interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.'

"The bourgeois ideologists themselves do not believe such banalities," Hlivka says, which is why they "advise the communist parties in the West" to "renounce socialist aims and any cooperation within the framework of the communist movement if they want to achieve political success in their countries." Quoting Z. Brzezinski and R. Pipes that "the interests of those parties would be served by a development of 'criticism of the Soviet regime' and by the renunciation of participation in international meetings and the conferences of communist and workers parties," Hlivka says: "Reactionary imperialist forces are striving in every way to direct West European communists to the road of social-democratic reformism, the road of their self-liquidation as the political vanguard of revolutionary forces. But even the imperialists themselves do not greatly believe in the success of such anticommunist tactics." Hlivka states: Most U.S. anticommunist strategists are advising the U.S. Government that, "in case the communists...in West European countries succeed, in spite of everything, in getting into power, it should do everything to insure they would not 'stay there long.' This 'advice' is directly bound to the U.S. political and military presence in Europe."

Reminding the reader of reiterated official U.S. warnings against the presence of communists in any West European government, Hlivka then quotes H. Kissinger to prove that R. Pipes' "grand strategy" of using violent political and economic means is meant to "make certain forces in the communist parties of the West make political and ideological concessions from revolutionary positions, and to produce in them a feeling of helplessness, a lack of perspective and also a tendency to pragmatism and social reformism.

"In the opinion of certain Marxist-Leninist representatives of West European communist parties," Hlivka continues, "the substance of the new tactics of the anticommunists" lies in their realization that the bourgeois and social democratic parties are gradually losing their ability to stop, by reformist slogans, the onslaught of bourgeoisie and imperialist policy. "That is why their plans also reckon with the possibility that, after a certain anti-Soviet and nationalist 'brainwashing' and 'upbrining,' the task could even be accomplished by certain communist parties."

Hlivka then quotes H. Kissinger's idea that the West European states could defend Western interests in other parts of the world and that opportunities exist for their holding similar opinions on the Middle East, southern Africa, the Third World, armament and the security of Western Europe and the United States.

He adds: "This idea becomes yet more striking if we confront it with the diverse 'original opinions' of certain people in some communist parties on the very ideas stated by Kissinger."

Hlivka concludes the article by saying: "The maneuvers of anticommunists and the activities of opportunists need neither be underrated nor overrated. Experince shows that it always takes people some time to get their bearings in a new situation, but as soon as they realize the real situation and ascertain who is the creator of illusions and the bearer of retrogradism and counterrevolution, they draw appropriate conclusions and disassociate themselves from any such element.

"Apart from that, the overwhelming majority of communist parties--and even the communists in parties that are temporarily under the influence of incorrect and harmful tendencies--are striving to organize a fight against anticommunism and revisionism.

"Anticommunist and opportunist tactics are breaking up the unity of the international communist movement and of other revolutionary forces, their loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism.

"The CPCZ has done quite a lot to unmask imperialist subversion against communist and national liberation movements. As was stated at the recent CPCZ Central Committee session, 'together with the other communist parties the CPCZ will continue to wage a resolute fight against revisionism and opportunism both from the right and from the left, for the victory of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of our people.'

"Thus the CPCZ will effectively contribute to the further successes of communists and all democratic forces of the world in the fight against imperialism and for peace, social progress and socialism."

RUDE PRAVO SCORES U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

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[Text] Prague--RUDE PRAVO said today that the imposing of economic sanctions against Iran and the severance of diplomatic relations is seen in Washington as a sign that the Carter administration is going to extremes.

What is particularly dangerous is that the sanctions against Iran, personally declared by President Carter, are by no means a culmination but a prelude which might be followed by a further escalation of the crisis.

President Carter is urged to act by internal political problems, his desire to be reelected President and by growing criticism by the bourgeois opposition. Carter's critics believe that the drawn-out Iranian crisis proves the President's incapability to deal with important international issues and his inconsistence.

White House advisers believe that if Carter wants to maintain the chance of being reelected he must settle the Iranian problem quickly. In such an atmosphere, bourgeois policy, as a rule, commits risky adventures abroad, RUDE PRAVO said.

PRAVDA REPORTS DISCUSSION AT CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

AU111255 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in slovak on 4 April 1980 on page 3 carries the 2,200-word apparent text of the speech by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the debate at the CPSL Central Committee session held in Bratislava on 1-2 April, entitled "Educating People Toward Faithfulness to the Ideals of Socialism." Bratislava PRAVDA of the same day on pages 3 and 4 and on 5 April on pages 3, 4 and 5 then carries 800-1,600 word versions of the speeches of the remaining 18 participants in the debate at the Slovak party plenum.

Fojtik deals in his speech with the tasks ensuing for ideological work from the latest, 15th, CPCZ Central Committee session. Stressing the importance of a systematic and purposeful ideological influence on the masses he says: "Any underestimation or neglect of ideological work causes unforseeable damage. We have been able to convince ourselves of this more than once in the past. Such disregard for the importance of ideological work, the neglect of the duty to view it as the center of gravity of party work resulted some time ago in an offensive of the rightwing with its liberalism and revisionism, in its attack on the leading position of the workers class and the party in our society. There were also various deformations in management, which enforced administrative and bureaucratic methods that alienated the party from the people and weakened the working people's trust in the party. These two dangerous tendencies complemented each other, for instance--as we were able to witness--in the attempt to combine in the economic reform (in its revisionist, twisted form as drawn up by [the economist and deputy CSSR premier of 1968, Ota] Sik) an unrestrained operation of the enterprise sphere, some sort of a pseudodemocracy, with a manager-style administration by a political specialists."

Fojtik goes on to discuss the communists' duty to observe in their conduct the "Leninist principles": "The successful development of ideological work and thus a reinforcement of the party's influence on the masses presupposes that communists everywhere not only know the principles, the Leninist premises of our policy but that they also act in absolute harmony with those premises and principles, so that we forestall a situation in which people can accuse us of preaching one thing and doing something else. We must strive to insure that everyone who bears a certain responsibility acts in practice in a way that helps to strengthen the working people's trust in the party and in socialism. For this to happen it is not enough to declare the goals and the principles of our policy. It is necessary to do everything possible for its realization: It is necessary that we not only adopt resolutions--and it is a custom in our country to adopt a large number of resolutions--but that we also fulfill them. It is necessary that shortcomings are not only discussed--and it is a custom in our country to discuss them even at those places which are responsible for them--but that they are also consistently eliminated."

Elaborating further on the "unity of words and deeds" Foutik says: "People react in a particularly sensitive manner to discrepancies between the plans, which are often proclaimed in a festive form, and the reality in the economic sphere, a sphere that affects their daily interests and needs. Yet this does not concern just the economic sphere; it can apply just as well to health care, education or culture, to all spheres of our social life. We encounter everywhere many phenomena that are at variance with our words and declarations. This fact in itself is not surprising; we are setting considerable tasks for ourselves, the achievements of which is a matter of great effort, of a struggle for everything that is new, against complacency, hack work, petty bourgeois ways and hostile attitudes of some individuals. However, it is of extreme importance that communists always be in the forefront and that they set an example in the positive sense of the word, especially if they hold responsible managerial posts. They must be particularly aware of the ideological, moral and social implications of their decisions and their conduct."

Commenting on the need to "perfect" ideological work, Fojtik notes the following shortcoming standing in the way of a more effective ideological influence: "One of the greatest threats is, in our view, posed by formalism, superficiality and extensive methods of work marked by self-serving activities and administrative methods. Such a method of work consumes a great deal of power and energy and does not, because it cannot, yield the desirable effect." Fojtik adds: "Formalism is immediately linked with the attempt to dodge problems, with the search for excuses, with a nonclass, unprincipled evaluation of phenomena and opportunist reactions corresponding to such an evaluation. Let us only have a look at some comrades who refer to, quote from and recite the 'lessons' ['lessons from the critical development in party and society after the 13th CPCZ Congress']. It is much less frequent that we can see that they actually proceed from the 'lessons,' that they evaluate phenomena from a class, Marxist-Leninist, principled viewpoint and work accordingly."

In conclusion Fojtik sums up the tasks confronting the sector of ideology and lists "a creative mastering and consistent application of the theory of Marxism-Leninism"; "the development of offensive, comprehensible and effective propaganda," especially in the mass information media; and "the development of mass political work," especially agitation, as the focus of the future orientation of ideological work.

The composer Oto Ferenczy, member of the CPSL Central Committee, discusses in his speech the state of contemporary music. He says: "An overall review of the works composed in the last period reveals a striking lack of compositions committed in their subject matter to social and revolutionary issues. When we compare the present situation with the results of the fifties we can see that there are only a few such works. The interest in sociocritical and revolutionary themes has been accompanying Slovak national music since its beginning and there is no reason to renounce this orientation." Ferenczy warns, however at the same time that "it is not so much the title or the subtitle of the composition, its dedication or the occasion on which it was written that is of interest but, above all, the ideological and social content of the composition and its aesthetic effect."

Criticizing further contemporary Slovak music Ferenczy says: "Another striking feature of some works, especially of those by the young generation of composers, is the prevailing elegiac nature. There is too much melancholy, sorrowful spirit and even harshness. It goes without saying that music reflects the contradictory nature of sentiments and situations in life, the individual's overall attitudes as well as the struggle between the old and the new, between the pessimistic and optimistic aspects of life. A composer is entitled to be sad and melancholy. However, it is important to overcome onesidedness and not to narrow down one's range of expression." Concluding this passage Ferenczy says: "We need more music that reflects positive experiences in life and contributes images of hope, joy and optimism as an expression of the positive values of socialism."

Emphasizing once again the artist's duty to devote himself to social and political problems Ferenczy says: "Deplorably, the romantic notions concerning a self-sufficienc of the artist and his activity persist in our country (and not only in our country). However, the dynamic nature of modern times interferes radically with this self-sufficiency. The present historical struggle between capitalism and socialism taking place in many different spheres has influenced the trends and relationships of the artist's personal and public life and his work. The [correct] orientation in these complicated connections, the comprehensive understanding of the links between one's activity and other spheres of the human activity and the recognition of the purpose and the objective of one's own work--that presupposes a mastering of the Marxist philosophy, of the theory of dialectical and historical materialism.

"Each socialist artist who consciously serves the people and social progress with his activity should perceive it as an essential need to creatively expand his own theoretical horizon and to acquire a good orientation in the intricate problems life and the artistic activity bring with them."

Jozef Zachar, member of the CPSL Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, deals in his speech with the tasks confronting Slovak science. Having noted the rapid development of science in the world Zachar goes on to say: "Sometimes we do not sufficiently realize the dimensions of this development of world science and have, therefore, 'dropped out' of the development in several areas of the so-called advanced science. A classical example is the physics of elementary particles, radio-astronomy and other areas of space research, but also some areas of chemistry and, lately, even of biology." Speaking on the conclusions to be drawn from his development Zachar stresses the importance of the integration of Czechoslovak science in international research as "the only way of maintaining the international standard of our science."

Zelmira Klobusiakova, member of the CPSL Central Committee and secretary of the district trade union council in Liptovsky Mikulas, speaks on the impact of economic propaganda on the development of socialist competition in the district of Liptovsky Mikulas.

Stefan Mojzis, candidate member of the CPSL Central Committee and director of the 2d basic 9-year school in Banska Stiavnica, describes in his speech the methods applied in his school to strengthen the pupils' communist awareness.

Bohus Travnicek, member of the CPSL Central Committee Secretariat and editor in chief of PRAVDA, deals in the first part of his speech with the growing importance of the "subjective factor" in the present stage of social development. He stresses, therefore, that in order to raise the efficiency of the Czechoslovak economy it is not enough to perfect the system of management but it is necessary, above all, to improve people's work: "The 'set of measures' as a whole and in its individual parts is and will remain just an instrument. It cannot and will not work automatically but solely and exclusively through specific managerial activity of people. The fate, the effectiveness and the effect of the 'set of measures' is clearly dependent on the people who will be applying it in practice, on those who correctly and rapidly grasp the measures' purpose and essence and the requirements of the times. It will depend on how the leading workers will come to terms with their inner barrier of the extensive method of management and thinking, on how they will succeed in overcoming outdated views and approaches, complacency, inertia and longwinded routine."

In the subsequent part of his speech Travnicek deals with the implications of the recent 15th CPCZ Central Committee session on the work of the PRAVDA editorial office, placing particular emphasis on the tasks in economic propaganda and agitation: "It is especially important to comprehensively clarify the problems of the economy, to mobilize the working people for the fulfillment of the tasks of the plan, to promote the development of activity and initiative of the working people and to master the ability to interpret facts in truthful contexts. We are aware of the tasks that await us in connection with the implementation of the perfected system of the planned management of the national economy. We will agitate and propagate, clarify and explain and support new thinking, courage and consistency against outdated and obsolete forms and methods of work, against routine and inertia."

The final part of Travnicek's speech is devoted to the problem of criticism in the information media.

"We in PRAVDA are trying to pay the appropriate attention to the method of specific, specifically targeted, constructive and truthful criticism. The experiences we have acquired up to now confirm that it is never-ending work which still encounters more nonrecognition, ill-will and hostility than understanding or support. This is understandable in a way.

"Criticism is a complicated method. It requires tact and sensitivity but at the same time adherence to principle. It is applied to living people and profoundly, and often palpably, disturbs the subjective notions about the person's authority, dignity and esteem in the eyes of the surrounding world. It cannot and must not humiliate, slander or defame anyone. However--therefore, and precisely therefore--one must not reconcile oneself to the fact that some people react to criticism as if someone has stepped on their corns and are capable of evaluating the honest effort, comradely help or the notification that they should walk in the right direction or speed up their pace only from the viewpoint of the offended and insulted personal smugness and vanity.

"The criticism we are striving for in PRAVDA is a criticism to which frivolousness, sensationalism and the endeavor for outward effect are alien. We are striving for a criticism which helps and solves, not for a criticism which hurts. We do not want and must not make criticism a whip, but an engine propelling the development forward, and this is, after all, in the all-social interest. That is precisely why we want to mobilize public opinion to an even greater degree than heretofore against phenomena that are hostile to the socialist way of life, such as parasitism, the effort to get as much as possible from society while delivering to it the minimum, the abuse of office, authoritarianism and ostentatiousness, slovenly work and bribery, mismanagement and waste, bureaucratism and an indifferent attitude toward people.

Vladimir Cirbes, member of the CPSL Central Committee and of the Presidium of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, deals in his speech with the state of social sciences in Slovakia. He notes, among other things, the existence of "isolated occurrences" of an "underestimation of or backing off from" the Marxist, class view, points to a part of Slovak social sciences and stresses the need to combat such instances of "objectivism." Cirbes also says: "We must not neglect certain relapses of positivist and structuralist methodological concepts. We have already discussed these problems at relatively great length. However, it seems that we will have to return to them again and again."

Michal Zozulak, member of the CPSL Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union, speaks in his statement on ideological work in the Socialist Youth Union. He notes that "literally in a few years we have succeeded in overcoming the consequences of the critical years on the thinking and on the conduct of youth and in enlisting youth for socialism, for the construction of its advanced stage of development. These results are decisive, determining and they outweigh by far the shortcomings still existing at present in the communist education of youth. This is a great victory of the CPCZ and the socialist society as a whole." To illustrate the "young generation's positive attitude to the CPCZ" Zozulak mentions that "of the overall number of candidate members of the party admitted in Slovakia after the 15th CPCZ Congress 76.2 percent are young people up to the age of 30."

Commenting on the role of political education in the Socialist Youth Union Zozulak says: "Views are cropping up--even though they are isolated--to the effect that in the political education of youth the topics to be studied by the individual organizations should not be designated but that each organization should itself determine the orientation of the contents of the education. These views must be condemned."

Jan Skoda, candidate member of the CPSL Central Committee and head of the CPSL Propaganda and Agitation Department, deals in his speech with the topical tasks of economic propaganda and with the system of party education. He notes, among other things, that students of party education and "often even party functionaries lack the creative initiative to study the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism" and deplores that "even students of the higher forms of party education are content with using all kinds of brochures, excerpts and scripts" and "engage in empty, mechanical study by rote devoid of a creative approach and of an application to the party practice." Skoda also mentions that "more than 52,000 lecturers and propagandists are currently active in Slovakia," which means that there are about seven party members or candidate members per lecturer or propagandist.

Juraj Busa, Slovak minister of education, discusses in his speech the role of schools in world outlook education. He notes "considerable reserves" in the professional orientation of the pupils by the schools "in harmony with the needs of the developing socialist society" and stresses the need "to place greater emphasis on the orientation of the youth of Hungarian origin toward secondary vocational schools, higher schools in general and technical colleges in particular."

Nationality issues are also dealt with by Zoltan Rabay, candidate member of the CPSL Central Committee and editor-in-chief of UJ SZO, the Hungarian language organ of the CPSL Central Committee. Rabay highlights the importance of the "all-round, actual equality of nations and nationalities living in one country": "The more and the fuller the socialist country insures and enforces in practice the rights and interests of its nations and nationalities, the deeper will be their conscious and inner attitude to the socialist state, to their socialist homeland, and, naturally, the deeper also will be the mutual relations between those nations and nationalities and their feeling of togetherness. All relics and manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism will also more rapidly disappear."

Rabay also points out the importance of internationalist education: "By spreading the poison of nationalism and, above all, anti-Sovietism imperialist and reactionary circles want to set the socialist countries and their nations at loggerheads with each other and with the Soviet Union and disrupt the internationalist unity of the countries of the socialist community as the mainstay of the entire international communist and revolutionary movement and all imperialist and progressive forces. Our propaganda must, therefore, effectively destroy and expose this insidious poison, the poison of anti-Sovietism and all forms of nationalism. Nationalism is the ideology of the bourgeoisie and as such it must be rejected--and not only rejected, but fought against mercilessly and uncompromisingly by each true internationalist. The battle for the victory of the principle of proletarian and socialist internationalism cannot be waged successfully without a simultaneous specific and effective battle against nationalism. Everyone who consciously or unconsciously, through word or deed, assumes the positions of nationalism, chauvinism and anti-Sovietism adds grist to the mill of the enemies of our socialist homeland, to the mill of the enemies of the innermost interests of our nations and nationalities, to the mill of extreme anticommunist and antipeace imperialist and reactionary forces."

By citing the increasing editions of UJ SZO--which now total 94,000 copies on weekdays and 120,000 copies on weekends--Rabay also strives to disprove the "prophecies of Western anticommunist and anti-Czechoslovak propaganda concerning a decline in the interest of the working people in our newspapers, magazines, radio and television."

Emilia Oklepkova, member of the CPSL Central Committee and forewoman in the Makyta textile factory in Puchov, speaks on the impact of mass political work in the district of Povazska Bystrica as reflected in the economic results of the district's enterprises.

Milos Marko, member of the CPSL Central Committee and director of Czechoslovak television in Slovakia, speaks on the lessons to be drawn by the employees of the mass information media and television in particular from the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report presented by Vasil Bilak at the recent 15th CPCZ Central Committee Plenum: "We are fully aware of our obligation to guide the people to thinking in broader international and long-term contexts, to explain specific domestic problems and complicated international events as well as the lasting values of real socialism and to clarify the laws governing social development, laws which have been verified by history and which provide an antidote to the sophisticated and not always stupid propaganda offering a wide assortment of anti-socialist, pseudocultural narcotics--innovated by revisionism--in attractive wrappings. From this follows our task to create a permanent immunity against the pernicious infections from the West which contaminate the airwaves." Marko goes on to say: "The party's sessions on ideological work prompt us to realize the entire range of ideological diversion. Ideological diversion makes use of only a handful of emigree rascals but these are not at all fastidious in their clamor. They shamelessly spit henbane on our present and unscrupulously worm their way into each crevice that is not filled with our ideas.

"In no sector of our work can we fail to see this context and neglect the ideological struggle, which must be organized prudently as an antidote to anticommunism."

Speaking on the ideological struggle in the air Marko also notes that "the persisting nonfulfillment of tasks at the construction of the [Bratislav] television center is the reason for the fact that for several years to come we will, from the viewpoint of technology, be waging an uneven battle against the neighboring bourgeois television networks."

Irena Gmitterova, member of the CPSL Central Committee and deputy director of the basic 9-year school in Bystre, speaks on the ideological work of the CPSL District Committee in Vranov.

Viliam Plevza, candidate member of the CPSL Central Committee and director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPSL Central Committee, deals in his statement with the present tasks of social sciences. Commenting on the "reserves" in their work Plevza says: "One cannot fail to see the striking fact that until now we have not succeeded in doing away with discoveries of things that were discovered long ago--not only in the world, but in some cases even in our country--and in preventing some individuals from presenting pseudo-scientific figments of their imagination as scientific accomplishments. But, if we are to be frank, we also cannot conceal that we are not succeeding in eliminating another chronic problem--the traditional fragmentation [of research] and the orientation of a considerable part of employees of institutions devoted to social sciences to partial, marginal, unsubstantial and sometimes literally invented tasks." Plevza also criticizes a lack of coordination in the activities of various scientific institutions: "We often speak of the essential need to integrate, even on an international scale, the forces of institutions devoted to social sciences and to multiply our scientific findings by developing the closest possible cooperation particularly with Soviet science, which is correct and which would--had it been implemented--considerably improve and raise the efficiency of our scientific work. However, we have not yet succeeded in integrating our forces even within the framework of Bratislava. Organizational fragmentation and a low degree of concentration of forces on the main, socially necessary and useful tasks persists."

Julius Sevcik, candidate member of the CPSL Central Committee and dean at the Nitra agricultural college, discusses in his speech the program of world outlook education as implemented by the college in the last 10 years.

He stresses that the ideological aspect must be an integral part of the work of each college teacher because "our students do not live isolated from the present developments in the world. Their minds are affected by the complicated struggle between the materialist and the idealistic world outlook, between the socialist and the bourgeois ideology and morals. That makes it necessary for us to teach our students to distinguish between truth and untruth, between real socialist values of life and bourgeois pseudo-values."

The poet Miroslav Valek, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and Slovak minister of culture, reflects in his statement on some aspects of cultural policy. Having compared the "spontaneous response of artists to social commission" with socialist competition and other forms of "initiative" in economic life Valek goes on to say: "The question is: How do we relate to this 'initiative of the working people,' in our case to the spontaneous response of artists to social commission or to what they 'perceive' as social commission? The question is not whether there is enough scope for the material or social materialization of such an initiative; such scope exists in spite of frequent discrepancies in sectoral interests and in spite of the fact that on the one hand we speak of the specific position of culture and on the other hand tend to apply in it economic regulations that are designated for the sphere of production. What is involved is that the arts use words, artistic images and ideas as a means of expression and that works of art are not always created in the moment when one expects it. A work of art can, therefore, have a certain 'political pre-ignition' to use a technical term, because it does not come about on the basis of scientific knowledge but on the basis of intuition (even though intuition, too, is a certain form of knowledge) and in a given moment we need not receive it with understanding. How intensive is society's capacity to absorb and to persist, how flexible is its immunity limit, how capable are we of appraising in a qualified way the justification of the existence of such a work of art? After all, to justify the existence of a work of art which already exists is a theoretical problem. The question should be, instead, how to deal with such a work of art when it is obvious that it is not a work that is hostile from the viewpoint of the principles of the socialist society, and this, as a medieval classic once said, 'requires, indeed, abilities, common sense and prudence because if the mistakes lie in principles then the means and goals will always be erroneous...'

"In a period when society encounters problems so-to-speak eyeball to eyeball, problems that are not always very easy; in a period when public opinion tends to minimize positive things and regard as absolute the negative ones, because it is characteristic of public opinion to lean towards extremes--there comes a work of art that does not seem to be talking to the point, that seems to be running counter to our ideological work....

"It is true that not every work of art is of such kind, but it is the nature of art to stir up stagnant waters. It is the nature of art to ask without necessarily providing the answers... Are we ready to distinguish between those who are asking in order to make things clearer and those who are asking in order to prevent us, for instance, from recognizing the truth?

"To give an example: On the general plane everyone acknowledges the need for satire, but in individual specific instances we often find it to be blown up out of all proportion and almost disruptive. On the general plane everyone acknowledges the need to point critically to shortcomings but in individual specific instances we prefer to point to them anonymously."

In the subsequent part of his speech Valek characterizes the problems he just outlined as evidence of "creative motion" in the sphere of arts. He goes on to say: "A different question is to what extent the results of such motion contribute concretely to strengthening socialist awareness and to fulfilling the social ideals of our society and whether we are capable of judging it properly.

"Even though in such cases time is usually the final criterion of values, albeit it is often outdistanced by our lack of patience, I believe that no real art is being wronged, that we have not prematurely silenced any great idea.

"On what basis then should we recognize whether we are confronted with values or not--values which need not satisfy us fully at present, which we need not endorse, which we can even find provocative and with which, it seems to us, it is necessary to polemicize? On the basis of what criterions shall we judge whether a social phenomenon such as the creation of a new work of art of this type is progressive or reactionary? Primarily on the basis of a class and party-minded approach to such a work of art because such an approach is, after all, the revolutionary approach to values applied by the socialist society."

In the final part of his speech Valek stresses the responsibility of cultural policy for the development of arts, warning that its influence can be "stimulating, but also retardant."

The actor Mikulas Huba, member of the CPSL Central Committee, member of the ensemble of the Slovak National Theater, devotes his speech to the role of ideological work in the theater. He says: "I still remember very well the danger threatening our arts in the unpropitious years of political crisis when liberalist tendencies weakened the social function of art. However, logical vigilance must not grow into overcautious smallmindedness and the [theater] directors' acts of interference should always be substantiated, based on arguments and--if possible--thoroughly discussed."

Cultural matters are also the subject of the speech of the writer Vladimir Minac, member of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of Matica Slovenska, the Slovak cultural association. Minac opens his critical analysis of the Slovak cultural scene by citing the illusions of 3 decades ago about the future of culture in socialism: "At that time, at the beginning of the socialist revolution we, for instance, had the notion that culture coming from the people and destined for the people is not only inevitable for socialism but also that it can be introduced very quickly, like electricity, simply, for instance, by issuing a decree. How many times did we declare--and I myself did it several times--that we have eliminated antagonisms within culture, antagonisms that are so typical of the class society, of capitalism where culture suffers fatefully from schizophrenia, from double awareness or, which comes closer to truth, from double lack of awareness. We have already overcome all antagonism many times over in declarations, but we have been less successful in doing so in sociohistorical practice. After all, what is the most important thing for us today and what is the meaning of culture for the people today? Perhaps the peaks of musical, graphic or literary arts? Or some other culture, other arts? We have at our disposal a sufficient number of telling and exact statistical data proving that culture for the people is something different, that culture for the people is, in fact, consumer-type culture, a culture that resembles the well known mass culture governed by laws of quantity instead of quality. The two faces of culture and arts in our country are not based on class differences; the borders transcend individual social strata, they run even through individuals. There is an everyday culture, or at least the outward appearance of an everyday culture, and there is, for some people in addition, a festive culture. The everyday culture is a mass culture and determines, deplorably, the overall cultural level. The festive culture and thus the genuine culture is or is increasingly becoming a matter concerning odd minorities."

Commenting on the harmful consequences of bad taste in culture on the people Minac says: "It is no accident that bad taste and antisocialist ideology are very close to each other. We have perhaps (almost) learned to recognize what is at variance with our ideology, although we sometimes fail to see things that are cleverly hidden. But we have not yet learned, and do not have it fixed in our awareness, that bad taste is not only an aesthetic factor but an outright ideological one--in our concrete case it is an outright antisocialist factor."

Elaborating further on the "omnipresence of bad taste" Minac says: "The words of, above all, the Slovak popular songs, for instance, are primitive and of a very poor quality. I have to add that even the lyrics of the songs belonging to the category of the traditional polkas and waltzes are not much different. But the question of taste, or rather, bad taste, is not relevent just in song lyrics. Matica Slovenska has conducted broadly-based and long-term research in libraries on the taste of the urban population. It follows from the research, apart from other things, that the 10 most-read books are all trash."

Minac notes that "consumer-type culture, like other evils of civilization (for instance, environmental pollution) is a new problem" and that "entirely new means" will have to be used to combat it: "There is no reason for us to retreat before bad taste and lack of culture and we have nowhere to retreat if we want to remain on the soil of socialist culture."

In his speech Minac also complains of the lack of solicitude by the "planning bodies" for culture, by calling their approach to culture "absolutely prospectless."

HOFFMANN PARTICIPATES IN TRADE UNION PLENUM

LD102204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Chairmen of district trade union councils and local committees of trade unions today discussed the fulfillment of the conclusions of the Seventh Plenum of the Central Trade Union Council at the Prague trade union organization. Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, also took part.

In the course of the discussion, Comrade Hoffmann evaluated the results of the work of the trade union organizations of the capital city and pointed out the urgent need for further improvement in the standard of work of every member, and especially of leading officials. He went on to stress the significance of the party which the trade unions must play in implementing the package of measures to improve the system of planned management of the national economy after 1980.

HOFFMANN PRESENTS LABOR AWARD TO TRADE UNION OFFICIAL

LD132336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, has presented the Order of Labor of Josef Karatek, chairman of the Czech Committee of the Transport and Roads Management Employees' Trade Union. This high state distinction was awarded to him by the president of the republic on the occasion of his 60th birthday and in recognition of his lifelong active and selfless work both in party and trade union posts.

HUSAK APPOINTS, RECALLS AMBASSADORS

LD111732 Prague CTK in English 1517 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak appointed Karel Svoboba Czechoslovakia's ambassador to the People's Republic of the Congo. He at the same time recalled from this post Jaromir Vrla, resident in Lagos.

NORMALIZATION OF LIFE IN AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

LD110852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0527 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul--The road link between the central Afghan province of Bamian and Kabul, which could not be used for a year because of terrorist attacks, is open again. The inhabitants of Bamian, together with soldiers and policemen, opened up this important road link in March.

The readiness to support the revolutionary government in bringing life back to normal in Afghanistan has also been expressed at many rallies by representatives of tribes, Muslim clergy, peasants and other working people in the provinces of Paktia, Ghowr, Nangarhar and Samangan. The Kabul curfew has been shortened again and now starts at 2300.

An important part of the process of consolidation is the further strengthening of the Democratic People's Party as the leading force in the national-democratic revolution. The Kabul ward organizations held a number of extraordinary meetings at the end of March.

The intensification of ideological education will also serve the further successful realization of the April revolution. An institute for social sciences was opened for this purpose by the Central Committee of the Democratic People's Party. It will be attended by party cadres from the provinces, by party aktivists from the capital and by members of the democratic women's organization and the youth organization for three longer study courses.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES LAO OFFICIAL

AU121130 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Apr 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Khamphai Boupha, state secretary in the LPDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has visited the GDR for consultations at the invitation of Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs. Dr Herbert Krolikowski and Khamphai Boupha conducted an exchange of views about topical international problems and the deepening of relations between the GDR and Laos. It was underscored in the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere and in complete agreement, that it is necessary, in view of the antipeace policy of influential imperialist quarters, to intensify cooperation among all peace-loving and progressive forces in the struggle for securing peace, against imperialist and hegemonist threats and thus for the peoples' security. Dr Krolikowski reaffirmed that the GDR will continue to stand in solidarity at the side of the Lao people.

In unison the participants expressed the certainty that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation among both states and peoples will continue to comprehensively develop and deepen. Measures were discussed for further developing the relations between the two states in the political, economic and scientific-cultural fields.

GDR DELEGATION IN MOZAMBIQUE TRAVELS TO GAZA PROVINCE

LD112238 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2050 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Maputo (ADN correspondent)--The GDR delegation led by Minister of Education Margot Honecker which is now visiting Mozambique, left on Friday for the Gaza Province.

SOVIET OLYMPIC OFFICIAL POPOV INTERVIEWED ON U.S. BOYCOTT

LD132248 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Our viewers will have learned from radio about the decision of the U.S. Olympic Committee not to take part in the Moscow Olympic games. Andras Sugar and Karoly Varszegi held an interview yesterday afternoon in the Thermal Hotel with Vladimir Ivanovich Popov, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Olympics Organizing Committee: [Begin recording]

[Sugar] How many Olympic committees so far have decided to take part and how many not?

[Popov--in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] According to my statistics, 106 have favored participation in various forms. Of course, these are not yet official acceptances. Official acceptances are also arriving. There are altogether 143 recognized Olympic committees. Of these, 106 have declared support for the Olympics; 53 have already made a decision to come. The process must be concluded by 24 May. Only six have opposed it officially: Paraguay; Honduras; Albania; Malawi; Kenya and Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia played a petty little trick: They sent us a Telex on 22 October saying they would not take part as they did not have the opportunity but that they wish us success. Now, after Carter's speech, they said on 6 January that they are not taking part for political reasons as a protest, although they already had withdrawn in October.

[Question] It is a shame about Kenya.

[Answer] Yes, it is a shame. There are not many of them but they would enhance the Olympic flame.

[Question] What is the situation about the $85 million which the NBC Television company is supposed to pay the Soviet television for broadcasting rights?

[Answer] We honestly hope they will pay it and that commonsense will prevail over foolish White House trickery. The opposite could also happen, as the White House embargo also encompasses these payments, and, would you imagine, they are presenting it legally as a ban on capital exports. They have not yet paid the last installments but the great bulk of the money is already in the Soviet purse. So there are no problems--only NBC can be the worse off, but let's wait and see. They say they are fighting for the right to broadcast; we can wait patiently.

[Question] According to the contract, they are bound to pay.

[Answer] Yes, they are obliged. The money is for the large part in our bank and the majority of the equipment is stored with us, so if anyone has problems of any sort, (?it is nothing to do with us).

[Question] Has the Carter-type boycott meant any setback to the Olympic preparations, with regards for instance to the embargo on technical equipment?

[Answer] Most of the technical equipment has already arrived so I can seriously say there is nothing to fear. When we made agreements with foreign companies we did it because for our part we believed in principle that the Olympics itself is a wonderful field for co-operation, although one can cooperate in many fields, not only in sports. Besides, 90-95 percent of equipment was made domestically and in the fraternal socialist countries and only 5 percent was made in capitalist countries.

It is an important part but most of it has already arrived, such as the IBM computers which are already installed here, as they were at the Spartakiad and will be used at the Olympics. Some types of technical components will be missing but we will complement them from our own resources somehow--everyone knows we, too, have a few products, we are not weak.

[Question] Some say that the Soviet Union will retaliate in future against boycotting countries as well as at the 1984 games in Los Angeles.

[Answer] One must say from the start that the Soviet Union will never stoop to the level of the current White House administration in international relations, especially in matters relating to the Olympics. We will always take principles and obligations as our bases and will always be faithful to Olympic principles.

[Question] So the answer is negative.

[Answer] Not quite: The IOC may justifiably react to the U.S. Olympics Committee if it refuses to participate in the 1980 Olympics for political reasons and thus violates the constitution by bowing to pressure from the government. In this instance, it is easy to calculate the reaction of the IOC. We will then implement the IOC's decision. Sensible people know that the success and fate of the 1984 games is closely related to the success and fate of the 1980 games. We will be faithful to Olympic principles.

[Question] So you will not be the initiators?

[Answer] Of course not. It will be the IOC.

[Question] What are the prospects for President Carter's alternative Olympics?

[Answer] If the boycott itself is still alive and kicking, although dying of painful contortions, one can be sure this lady is already dead.

[Question] What will the organizing committee do if any delegation withdraws participation in the opening and closing ceremonies at the Moscow Olympics?

[Answer] This is only a hypothesis but we will harmonize our stance with the IOC closely and precisely, as our organizing committee is none other than the tool of the international committee. We will implement the decisions of the IOC but we will see. I believe that such things will not happen, I would consider it unnatural. [end recording]

U.S. STATEMENTS ON IRAN CAUSE CONFUSION AMONG NATO ALLIES

LD140930 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 14 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The United States is exerting increasing pressure on its West European allies to join in the anti-Iranian measures. After President Carter's emphatic statement, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher announced that 21 April had been set as the deadline for a general trade embargo to be imposed on Iran. He immediately added that, should this not lead to results the allies should follow the U.S. example as regards the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Iran. He reaffirmed that if the hostages held captive in Tehran were not freed, the United States would consider military action as well.

The U.S. statements, which were carried by West European television networks, have created great confusion among the NATO allies. The West German foreign minister has confirmed that the Bonn government will not break off either commercial or diplomatic relations with Iran. Not even the British leaders sided with the Washington administration this time; the London foreign office has issued the evasive statement that a television interview cannot be regarded as a diplomatic initiative.

According to the initial evaluations by Western news agencies, last night's U.S. statements must be seen as almost open blackmail against the West European governments.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. SEVERING RELATIONS WITH IRAN

LD132118 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0610 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The first event of the week which created quite a stir occurred on Monday when the United States broke off diplomatic relations with Iran and banned the existing trade between the two countries. Carter announced the measures in an unusually sharp tone and threatened that if, as a result, the hostages were not released at once, Washington would take further steps. Gyorgy Onodi comments on the background of the affair:

Carter has broken off diplomatic relations with Iran and held out the prospect of various sanctions. The reason is well known. The personnel of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran have been held prisoner for months and there are no signs that the hostages will be released soon. I think for many people the drama of the hostages means that a few dozen Iranian youngsters seized an embassy and for about 150 days, have been unwilling to release their prisoners. This is, indeed, a disregard of centuries old norms of international law and is not justified by the fact that the legal system of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Shari'a, which is also several centuries old, and is accepted in several Muslim countries, does not deal with the legal problems of international relations.

In spite of all this, the question is not merely that a country of the Third World is trying to assert its own ideas and the system of its legal norms. It is evident that society in Iran today is rent by enormous internal problems and struggles. There is one group, and in the leadership at that, which is convinced that instead of Khomeyni's nonalined line it would be expedient to restore Western orientation in a more moderate but unequivocal way. This group would, naturally, set aside the objectives of the great popular movement which overthrew the shah, not only as regards foreign policy orientation but it would also correspondingly enforce its aims in domestic politics and economic life.

Khomeyni has not turned against this group openly. He probably has not done so because the internal front lines are too tangled. Not only is the gap growing between the pro-Western and the nonalined sides but the Islamic and the bourgeois wings have also come into mutual antagonism.

But the picture is still not complete. The tangled frontlines are throwing ever more clearly into relief the group which is displeased with the fact that the leadership considers it more important to strengthen the Islamic character of the republic than the reorganization of the economy and the group which is afraid that the Shi'ite leadership may sooner or later enter into collusion with the believers in a Western orientation.

The struggle of these groups has crystallized around the fact that some people are not willing to release the hostages, since they fear that this step would entail a change in the country's foreign policy orientation, that is to say, its anti-Americanism. The members of the other group want to take over control of the hostages primarily because they hope to win the good will of the United States by their release.

This is the domestic background of the events and in the circumstances Carter's spectacular move is not at all surprising. He is trying to encourage and strengthen the pro-American wing of the Iranian leadership, and at the same time attempting to reassure his own public opinion by his apparently hard stand. And, indeed, Carter's first disappointment was not caused by Iran's reaction, the rejection of the gunboat diplomacy by Tehran; more unnerving for him was the fact that his Western allies, the main purchasers of Iranian oil, were not in the least hurry to support Washington's announcements, for the very reason of safeguarding the continuity of oil imports.

LAO VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT

LD132332 Budapest MTI in English 1653 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 13, MTI--Invited by Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Vencel Hazi, Khamphai Boupha, vice foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, paid an official, friendly visit to Hungary from April 9 to 13.

During the visit the Laotian vice foreign minister conducted talks with his Hungarian host about topical international questions and Hungarian-Laotian relations. Khamphai Boupha was received by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES DEPARTING AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR

LD112341 Budapest MTI in English 1756 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received a farewell visit from Dr. James W.C. Cumes, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Australia, who later left Hungary for good.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

LD111320 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee has held a session. Under the chairmanship of Janos Kadar it discussed and approved the submission concerning the election of parliamentary deputies and council members. A communique will be issued on the session.

BORBELY NAMED COMMANDER OF WORKERS MILITIA

LD111450 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 10 (MTI)--The Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic has relieved Brigadier General Arpad Papp, national commander of the workers' militia, of his post with due recognition to his merits and retired him.

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has appointed Sandor Borbely as brigadier general, while the Council of Ministers has named him as national commander of the workers' militia.

At a function held at the national headquarters of the workers' militia on Thursday, on behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, appreciated the decades-long fruitful work of Arpad Papp in the workers' movement and in the workers' militia and handed over to him the Order of Red Banner conferred by the Hungarian Presidential Council.

Following this, Sandor Borbely was installed in his new post as the national commander of the workers' militia.

Those present at the ceremony included Lajos Mehes, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee; Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi, the first secretaries of the county party committees, and the Budapest and county commanders of the workers' militia.

FRG WOMEN APPREHENDED, SENTENCED IN GYOR

AU111006 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 10 Apr 80 p 9 AU

[Unattributed report]

[Text] The story that ended at the Gyor County Court a few days ago is worthy of an adventure novel. Two young women sat in the defendants' dock, who--as we have already reported--came from the FRG, from Hamburg, to our country at the end of last year. Their goal was to smuggle the Polish fiance of one of them out of the country.

The 31-year-old Mari Dormann was the initiator of the affair. Margarethe Grudzinsky, whose Polish fiance did not receive a passport for the West, was the bride-elect. For this reason, they decided to smuggle him to the FRG through Hungary. At home, Maria Dormann hunted up a man who resembled the fiance. She borrowed his passport and had a false rubber stamp with the name of Hegyeshalom made. The two women then entered our country by car through Hegyeshalom. They met the Polish fiance at the eastern railway terminus and imprinted the borrowed passport with a Hegyeshalom entry stamp at his quarters. Then, all three of them set out and wanted to go to Austria via Hegyeshalom. However, a border guard noticed the false entry stamp when their passports were examined. The man-smugglers were unmasked.

The Gyor County Court sentenced Maria Dormann to 5 years' imprisonment. Margarethe Grudzinsky was fined 60,000 forints. The Polish authorities will prosecute the fiance.

BRIEFS

APPOINTMENT TO INFORMATION OFFICE--Budapest, April 10 (MTI)--The Hungarian Government--on occasion of his appointment as editor-in-chief of NEPSZABADSAG--relieved Peter Varkonyi, president of the government's information office, of this post, the Presidential Council of his under-secretary of state function--recognizing his merits. [sentence as received]. At the same time the Council of Ministers appointed Zsolt Bajnok president of its information office, the Presidential Council appointed him under-secretary of state. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD]

BUCHAREST RADIO REPORTS BREAK IN U.S.-IRANIAN RELATIONS

AU111358 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 8 Apr 80 AU

[Text] In a statement carried by U.S. press agencies, President Jimmy Carter announced the break of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Iranian Government. The decision is justified by the fact that the 50 hostages, who have been kept in the U.S. Embassy building in Tehran since the beginning of November 1979, have not been released. The head of the U.S. administration has also announced a ban on exports of U.S. products to Iran.

In turn, in a statement made to Tehran Radio station, Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr--referring to the measures adopted by the United States--specified that his country "is firmly determined to withstand this." President Bani-Sadr stressed that it is pushed by fate to struggle at an economic level to strengthen its independence and complete the achievements of the revolution.

As AP stresses, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has addressed an appeal to all Iranians for unity and work.

SCINTEIA ON EFFORTS TO PREVENT GREATER TENSION IN EUROPE

AU111052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 11 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/4/1980--An extensive commentary in daily SCINTEIA of April 11 stresses that "to develop confidence and understanding in Europe is of vital interest to the peoples on the continent, to the general cause of detente".

The newspaper mentions that a train of events of European political life in recent weeks "express the preoccupation of the states of the continent for ensuring the continuity of the process of detente and security". It lists in this connection the Hamburg scientific forum, the Helsinki meeting of foreign ministers of the Nordic council countries, the consultative working meeting in Valetta of the representatives of Mediterranean non-aligned countries, the Bern meeting of representatives of the parliaments of the non-aligned countries and neutral European countries.

"All these exchanges of views", the paper stresses, "were unanimous in emphasizing the need for more intense efforts in order to prevent the international situation from worsening, to safeguard detente. The recent heightening of tension, as a consequence of the sharpening contradictions between some states and groups of states, of the tendencies of re-division of the spheres of influence, as a result of the recrudescing manifestations of force, SCINTEIA highlights, has seriously affected the international detente, endangering the cause of peace and independence of the peoples.

It has been yet another confirmation of what Romania has permanently emphasized, namely that detente has still not become irreversible, that sustained, permanent efforts are still needed, from all states and peoples, in order to consolidate the course of collaboration and peace. Years ago, the author of the commentary Dumitru Tinu stresses, the R.C.P. was already cautioning in connection with unjustified euphoria and illusions, repeatedly emphasizing it that the process of detente was still at the beginning and still frail. The more so under the current, particularly serious conditions, there is no other task more important and of greater responsibility, than to do everything possible in order to resume and consolidate the course of detente, the policy of peace, security and collaboration among peoples.

Of course, the paper highlights, detente has a global, indivisible character. This makes the situations of tension, the existence of hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world negatively bear on the European political climate as well. The lessening of these hotbeds would facilitate the actuation of the course of detente and security on the continent. But it can be equally said that any progress on the road of engineering security in Europe would account for an important contribution to the cause of detente and collaboration internationally, would meet the demands of normalization and collaboration internationally, would meet the demands of normalization of international life as a whole.

Europe is overstuffed with weapons. No more weapon, no missile should be deployed on the continent, the author writes, stressing that the interests of the peoples on the continent, of all peoples demand the renunciation of any plan to develop new nuclear systems. Romania has most clearly declared against the decision made by the NATO late last year on the location of new types of missiles in some West-European countries in the membership of this alliance. The location of further missiles, SCINTEIA stresses, would encourage still more the arms race, would increase still more the risks that a devastating conflagration be unleashed. These missiles, far from standing for an umbrella, might hit all countries of the continent alike. Therefore the Romanian party and state consider it necessary that everything possible be done for the annulment or at least postponement of the enforcement of this decision. Experience shows that it is by far easier to have such actions prevented while they are only contemplated, than to have second thoughts after they are put into practice.

Thus, instead of intensifying the competition for supremacy in nuclear arming, conditions would be provided for negotiations on renouncing the development of the missile arsenals in Europe. The only viable solution for the security of the peoples on the continent would be offered by measures for achieving an equilibrium by continually lowering the level of arming. Such a new direction of action would really allow for the beginning of a real process of disengagement and disarmament, by replacing the illusory control of arming--which, in fact has given fresh impetus to the military competition--by controlled disarmament.

Romania opines that the equilibrium of arming can and must be replaced by an equilibrium of disarmament. This means that action be taken for an equilibrium to be attained "downwards", by concomitantly giving up the development of new types of weapons, by continually lowering the ceiling of military expenditures. It is obvious that such measures would not affect the security of any state, on either side; on the contrary, they would help increasing the genuine security of all states, of all peoples.

Setting out from the place and role of Europe within the efforts for the resumption of the course of detente, Romania attaches great importance to the proper preparation of the Madrid all-European meeting. The best preparation for this meeting would be the removal of the obstacles arising in the path of detente, the elimination of the sources of tension, so that the representatives of the 35 participating states may sit by the negotiation table in an atmosphere freed of the major factors of misunderstanding and confrontation. Yet, at the same time, considering the indivisibility of detente, the Madrid meeting must not depend upon any premise; the meeting proper, starting with the preparatory period, must be considered as the best opportunity of mobilization of all states' efforts in order to induce the lessening of the internationa' tension.

The RCP and the Romanian state consider that, given the deterioration of the international political climate, it is more necessary now than ever, that active attitude be manifest, that every government, every state, irrespective of social system, deploy intense efforts for the lessening of tension, the elimination of its sources, the actuation of confidence and understanding, for the implementation of the measures included in the Helsinki Final Act, first of all of those on which real security on the continent directly depends--measures of military disengagement and disarmament.

Romania advocates in this connection the withdrawal of the troops from the foreign territories to within their national frontiers, the reduction of the military effectives and of weapons of each and every state, the freezing of the military budgets and the reduction of arming expenditures, the diminution of the military blocs' activities and their concomitant abolition. Likewise, the RCP and the Romanian state stress the need for more intense, free, unhampered cooperation on an economic, technico-scientific and cultural plane, which would undoubtedly contribute to building a climate of confidence and understanding on the continent, favouring more and more the successful unfolding of the future all-European conference, SCINTEIA concludes.

CEAUSESCU, VERDET RECEIVE WARSAW PACT COMMANDER KULIKOV

AU121329 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 12 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and supreme commander of the armed forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today at Predeal resort received Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact united forces. The meeting was attended by Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense.

The guest extended cordial greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and best wishes for success in his overall activity on behalf of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Dmitriy Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union and minister of defense.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the guest to convey warm greetings to Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin and Dimitriy Ustinov and best wishes for good health and success in their activity.

The ensuing talk took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government, today also received Marshal Viktor Kulikov with whom he had a talk in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES DEPARTING AMBASSADOR

AU111735 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 11 Apr 80 AU

[Text] In Damascus, Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, received Emilian Manciur, Romania's ambassador to Syria, in connection with the end of his mission in that country. The head of the Syrian state asked the ambassador to extend a message of friendship to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and also expressed his satisfaction with the implementation of the understandings concluded at the summit level concerning the development of Romanian-Syrian relations and the desire that those relations should continuously experience an upward evolution in the mutual interests of the two countries and peoples.

President Hafiz al-Asad conferred the Syrian Merit Award on the Romanian ambassador for his contribution to developing bilateral relations.

Romania's ambassador was also received by 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Syria.

DUMA CONFERS WITH CYRUS VANCE IN WASHINGTON

AU111957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 11 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Washington, (AGERPRES), 11/4/1980--Within the consultations between the of Foreign Affairs of Romania and the State Department of the United States of America, Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was received by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Opinions were exchanged on the occasion on the stage and prospects of the Romanian-U.S. relations just as on some current international issues.

During his stay in Washington, Aurel Duma had talks with Rozanne Ridgway on the ways of further diversifying and deepening the Romanian-American relations on all planes, as well as on European security and cooperation issues, on the preparation of the Madrid meeting, disarmament, the new international economic order, the ways of settling the states of conflict in the world, just as on other issues of mutual interest.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES AL-QADHDHAFI SPECIAL ENVOY

AU111918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1847 GMT 11 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/4/1980--On April 11, President Nicolae Ceausescu received at Predeal Ahmed Shehati, special envoy of the leader of the great revolution of September 1 of the Popular Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The guest conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship and high consideration from the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, together with best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of fresh successes as president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to the Romanian people wishes of prosperity and progress.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi be conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes of good health and fresh success in his activity, and the friendly Libyan people wishes of progress and prosperity.

During the interview highlighted with satisfaction were the good Romanian-Libyan relations, the upward course of the relations of collaboration between the two countries, in keeping with the understandings and agreements covenanted during the top level dialogue in Tripoli. Stressed was also the wish to intensify and expand the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries to mutual benefit, to the benefit of the progress and prosperity of the Romanian and Libyan peoples.

Opinions were exchanged furing the interview on some international issues. Stress was laid on the importance of intensified efforts of all states and governments towards preventing the deterioration of the international political climate, for observing, in interstate relations, the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, mutual advantage, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others, non-recourse to threat or use of force. The need was also emphasized to act for solving all interstate litigious issues by peaceful means on the basis of these principles, in the interest of peace, detente and international understanding.

As regards the Middle East situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the consistent stand of Romania which declares for the establishment of a global, just and durable peace in the area on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, for the settlement of the Palestinian issue, for the ensurance of the independence and territorial integrity of all the states in the region. President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out in that context that under the present circumstances action was needed for strengthening the collaboration, solidarity and unity of the Arab countries, on the basis of the principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

GABONESE FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS BUCHAREST TALKS

AU111820 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 11 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/4/1980--The talks between Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, and Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Gabonese Republic, on the expansion of the relations between the two countries and on aspects of the international political life, concluded in Bucharest on April 11.

Departs for Home

AU111915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 11 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/4/1980--Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Gabonese Republic, left Bucharest in the evening of April 11.

At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was seen off by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, by other Romanian officials.

Present were also Romania's ambassador in Libreville and Gabon's ambassador in Bucharest.

BCP OFFICIALS CONDUCT TALKS WITH RCP IN BUCHAREST

AU141002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 14 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/4/1980--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, who paid a working visit to Romania over April 11-13 at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

D. Stanishev conveyed on the occasion warm friendly greetings to Nicolae Ceausescu from Todor Zhivkov as well as most cordial congratulations on his having been re-elected president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and wishes of success to the friendly Romanian people.

Friendly greetings were conveyed to Todor Zhivkov from Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of fresh achievements to the friendly Bulgarian people. Views were exchanged on the current preoccupations of the two parties, the wish being expressed to further develop the Romanian-Bulgarian relations in the spirit of the meetings and fruitful talks between the party and state leaders of the two neighbouring friendly countries. Opinions were also exchanged on some questions of the current international situation and of the communist and working-class movement. The talks passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

DETERIORATION OF TITO'S LIVER CONTINUES; JAUNDICE APPEARS

AU141204 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 14 Apr 80 AU

[Text] The state of health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito is very grave. The pneumonia shows no tendency to spread further. Damage to the liver observed earlier has caused deterioration in the last few days and is accompanied by jaundice. The necessary treatment measures are being taken.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council.

VIENNA PAPER CLAIMS TITO DIED 14 FEBRUARY

AU140655 Vienna KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 13 Apr 80 pp 2-3 AU

[Unattributed report: "Tito: Keep My Death Secret for 3 Months"]

[Excerpt] Ljubljana/Vienna--This is how Tito prepared the ticklish change of power in Yugoslavia in every detail right up to his last breath: As has now been learned from Ljubljana circles of the [FRG] federal intelligence service, the Yugoslav state and party chief is said to have died as early as on 14 February.

However, it was reportedly decided quite some time ago, with Tito's consent, that in the event of his death the official announcement should be withheld for a period of up to 3 months to give his team of successors time for the ticklish transition to the post-Tito era. This has actually succeeded: If Tito's death were to be announced now, there would be no shock or any "unpleasant surprises" in Yugoslavia. The post-Tito era has long since begun, which was confirmed at the latest Kreisky visit in Belgrade. The man in the street in Yugoslavia is also convinced that Tito has long since died and that a favorable "inconspicuous" moment is awaited for the announcement.

MOSCOW DISTRUST, DISSATISFACTION WITH CARTER EVIDENT

AU131715 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Were it not for the fall presidential elections in the United States, Moscow would completely write off President Carter as a dialog partner in the coming period. This position is evident in all the reaction in Moscow to the latest statements by the U.S. President. The press, radio and television criticize President Carter without mincing their words, to express Soviet dissatisfaction with his actions. The basis message of Soviet reaction to Carter's steps boils down to the realization that one nevertheless has to reckon with him in the coming years, too, but that he is not a reliable partner for Moscow in any business--diplomatic or political.

SPANISH CP PAPER EXPLAINS NONPARTICIPATION IN PARIS CONFERENCE

LD132251 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1820 GMT 13 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Madrid, April 13 (TANJUG)--The Spanish Communist Party official organ MUNDO OBRERO states in [words indistinct] reply to the Soviet new agency NOVOSTI that as regards the scheduled (European) conference of communist and workers' parties, it is the relaxation and detente that should be born in mind above all.

The Spanish Communist Party bases its decision not to participate in that conference upon the firm belief that efforts should be made to rally all left and, in general, progressive forces of Europe that are ready to fight against a "return of the cold war, against measures the U.S. administration is trying to impose on the world at the economic, cultural and sports levels, and for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan".

Involved here, underlines the Spanish CP daily, is not "detente as a propagandist formula", but detente which starts from reality i.e. from "today's strained situation".

The Soviet news agency NOVOSTI in recent days distributed to editorial offices of Madrid newspapers a document entitled "The Stand of the Soviet Communist Party Prior to the Paris Meeting of Communist Parties". The document supports the European conference and tries to refute the arguments of those communist parties which have refused to participate in the conference.

BORBA PRAISES IMPROVEMENT IN RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

AU112050 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Apr 80 p 7 AU

[Zoran Mandzuka commentary: "Yugoslav-Albanian Relations: Strengthening of Confidence"]

[Excerpts] At the same time the Balkans--despite the numerous contradictions that have resulted and are resulting from different views of good neighborliness--has progressed noticeably in its general security, something has developed in parallel with a strengthening of nonalinement and with the adoption of the principles of full sovereignty and independence. In that process--also directed toward reducing the scope for a direct bloc competition that for a long time had been the feature of trends in the Balkans--Yugoslavia has demonstrated constantly, with concrete activities, that cooperation between peoples and states is a field which cannot be restricted and limited. Guided by such a conviction, Yugoslavia has always devoted special attention to the development of relations with its neighbors, convinced that promotion of such cooperation contributes in many ways to the struggle for a lasting, stable peace, on the one hand, and to the struggle against every kind of hegemonism, on the other. That cooperation, naturally, is based on the vital components of our foreign political activity--nonalinement is the most complete possible basis for preserving and promoting our national interests, while the principles of full sovereignty, independence, autonomy and equality, mutual respect and natural benefits are primary for the development of good-neighborly relations.

Importance of Independence

The results of such a policy--all the more important as they are being achieved in the present, unfavorable international trends--fruitfully confirm the importance of independence and cooperation on an equal basis. Relations between Yugoslavia and Albania, relations which--being at variance with the interests recognized by the two sides--were for a long time outside mutually beneficial needs, also demonstrate that rapidly and in many ways. In this connection, the evolution of the positions of Albania--which, despite well-known ideological reserves toward our country, has begun to work in a practical way toward implementing common interests and toward strengthening mutual, undoubtedly valuable confidence--is also noticeable. That is--experience also demonstrates this--by the way, logical. Developments clearly demonstrate that in their relations Yugoslavia and Albania realized their interests and aspirations as most completely possible in those same periods in which each of the two countries moved along its own roads toward its goals, while developing and consolidating its own identity.

Common Interests

The turning of the two neighboring socialist countries toward each other has brought various results favorable to both sides which--although cooperation is limited to certain fields only--indicate a further significant increase in mutual meetings and joint agreements. [paragraph continues]

This is also unequivocally confirmed by last year's balance of Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation. The accelerated development of economic relations--the value of trade last year amounted to 60 million--shows even now that the many still unexploited opportunities should be exploited. That is perceived by both sides, who are determined that in addition to increasing the value of trade ($80 million is envisaged for this year) they will expand their cooperation in quality, too.

Realistic Approach

The community of Yugoslav-Albanian interests and strivings is also complemented by the fact that the foreign political manifestations of the two countries--although they are frequently different both in essence and in quality--have reached a high level of specificity and originality. Both Belgrade and Tirana in this connection to the utmost degree insist on respect for their national sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs of others. It is this common determination in the defense of the inalienable rights of all to decide independently the path of their internal development that opens up fresh scope for the development of equal cooperation built on broad interests.

Basing relations with others on the well-known principles of peaceful and active coexistence, along with constant endeavor to expand cooperation qualitatively, Yugoslavia and the LCY have always consistently manifested their readiness to offer a full contribution to the restoration and strengthening of the fullest friendly cooperation with the Socialist People's Republic of Albania which--without any doubt--is in the best interest of the peoples of the two countries and thus also in the interest of broader, progressive changes in the state of relations in the Balkans and in Europe.

Such an approach--judging by some significant innovations in Albania's relations with the world--is increasingly present in Tirana's positions also. For this very reason one should point out as realistic those statements by Albanian leaders which, showing readiness to preserve independence as a primary national interest, contribute to the establishment of a climate of confidence.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Markovic Dinner Toast

AU121126 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 9 Apr 80 p 5 AU

[TANJUG report on toast proposed by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, at a formal dinner given in honor of Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, in Belgrade on 7 April]

[Text] Belgrade, 8 April, TANJUG--Last night, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, gave a formal dinner in honor of a delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives led by its speaker, Thomas O'Neill.

"Differences Are No Obstacle To Improving Cooperation"

In his toast Dragoslav Markovic expressed satisfaction over the fact that Yugoslav-American relations have been developing positively, particularly in recent years. "Significant incentives for this development were made by the meetings of high representatives of our two countries, particularly the official visit of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito to the United States in March 1978. On that occasion, in a joint statement on behalf of their countries, Tito and Carter defined a number of principled foundations for the development of our mutual relations and a stable and mutually beneficial cooperation," Dragoslav Markovic said.

"On the basis of these principles--respect for independence, noninterference, equality and mutual benefit--Yugoslavia, as an independent and nonalined country, is building its relations with all its partners in the international community and, in this connection, respects the principle that it does not develop relations with a country or a group of countries to the detriment of other countries and relations with them. The development of our relations on the basis of respect for these principles is the best guarantee for constructive cooperation, for better understanding and respect for mutual relations. In this connection the differences in the social systems, which we discuss openly, are not and should not be an obstacle to improving relations," Markovic emphasized.

Markovic then expressed satisfaction over the fact that also in today's Yugoslav-American talks both sides confirmed their mutual interest and readiness to continue to develop Yugoslav-American relations and cooperation in numerous fields--economic, political, cultural, scientific-technical and other fields--in the aforementioned direction and to improve them on the basis of the already achieved results.

"Our country is concerned over the negative trends in international relations, relations in which a stagnation has occurred in the process of relaxation of tension and where an accelerated arms race, strained relations, a lack of confidence and competition between the two superpowers and the blocs, a deterioration in the position of the developing countries and a broadly spread tendency toward the use of force, interference in internal affairs, including military interventions, are characteristic.

"It is high time that we put an end to this dangerous trend and that we tackle the problems of the contemporary world with bolder vision of the need for positive adaptations," Dragoslav Markovic emphasized. "As do the majority of mankind, we are also convinced that it is necessary to take decisive steps toward a peaceful solution of problems, for new initiatives in the process of relaxation of tension, which should become a world process, and also that it is necessary to contribute to a vital democratization of international political and economic relations. Although the efforts to expand the process of relaxation of tension and to insure a lasting peace and international cooperation must be the result of the efforts of the entire international community, we are aware of the special responsibility and role which the superpowers, your country too, can and must have in this connection.

"The nonalined and other developing countries justifiably point to the need to bring about, particularly in the next decade, a decisive change which will reduce the gap between the industrial and the underdeveloped countries and to adopt agreed measures which would establish a new international economic system and create realistic conditions for an accelerated development of the developing countries and for a more healthy development of the world economy," Dragoslav Markovic said among other things.

Meeting With Economic Delegation

AU120655 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] After stagnation over several years, Yugoslav exports to the United States increased perceptibly in the first 3 months of this year and are 28 percent higher than in the same period last year. If our businessmen can keep up this pace until the end of the year, the deficit in commodity trade with the United States could be reduced to some extent. However, the lagging of exports behind imports throughout many years, which caused the negative trade balance to amount to $680 million at the end of last year, prevents any rapid radical changes in Yugoslav-American economic cooperation.

Therefore the representatives of Yugoslav economic organizations, in their talks last evening with the U.S. congressional delegation led by Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, noted that an expansion of higher forms of cooperation between our economy and that of the United States is necessary. Here one primarily has in mind joint ventures, long-term production cooperation and indirect financing of our exports to third countries.

Such modern forms of economic cooperation are much more immune to the more and more frequent crises and disturbances in the world market than conventional trading relations are, and if American businessmen show their good will for cooperation, our exports could reach $1 billion by the end of the next medium-term plan. The general impression is that this goal could be attained through a better organizing of our businessmen and through providing a continuous supply both in quality and in quantity.

TALKS, RESULTS OF KREISKY VISIT PRAISED

AU122055 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Apr 80 AU

[Text] In the chronicle of international events that were topical last week, let us say first that the visit of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky to Yugoslavia from Tuesday to Thursday and his talks with his host Veselin Djuranovic, with Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and with Vladimir Bakaric, member of the Presidency, confirmed the wish and the readiness of the two neighbors to comprehensively develop their relations and cooperation. Here is what Milorad Denda says in his reflections on the visit:

Another assessment naturally follows from the substantial talks, rich in their variety of subjects, which lasted 3 days, between Yugoslavia and Austria. Broadly developing the links of good neighborliness and advancing mutual understanding and trust with a fruitful record in comprehensive cooperation, the two countries, by their own example, at the same time encourage the strengthening of trust and cooperation both in Europe and in the world beyond. This is particularly important in the present moment of seriously worsened international relations.

The agreement of nonalined Yugoslavia and neutral Austria that the process of relations should be renewed, that the use of force and the consequences left by such a policy cannot be accepted and that one should persistently search for peaceful but lasting and just solutions to world crises, have made the Yugoslav-Austrian dialog an event deserving the attention of the broad international public, too. Perceiving the relations and the situation in the world and the need for advancing the climate of trust, the two sides, proceeding from their mutual, as well as broader, interests have confirmed their natural inclination to cooperate in the best possible way and to the greatest extent both in the bilateral and the international fields.

The good relations between the two countries, which are constantly rising, received through Chancellor Kreisky's visit fresh, additional boosts in all fields. Good prospects exist that for constantly advancing economic cooperation, planned over a longer term and enriched through industrial cooperation projects, joint ventures and appearance in third markets. Here, among other things, lies an opportunity to improve and to even out the balance of trade which now reaches the enviable sum of $586 million.

In an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and frankness, problems that must be solved were not covered up in the dialog in Belgrade either. The repeatedly manifested readiness of Austria to implement its obligations under the state treaty concerning the Slovene and the Croatian minorities was welcomed. Those minorities, as equal and comprehensively developed subjects, work positively on overall relations and constitute a bridge for strengthening good-neighborly cooperation.

Chancellor Kreisky's statement that he does not consider Yugoslavia's care for its national minorities to be interference in the internal affairs of Austria must be understood as a realistic acceptance of the Yugoslav interest in its national minorities arising from the practice of the equal life and community of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities.

It remains that all the useful results and agreements achieved during the 3-day visit of the Austrian chancellor to Belgrade be proven in the coming period. Judging by the atmosphere, understanding and readiness of the two neighbors to cooperate in the best possible way, one need have no doubts about that.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES PCE ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD111657 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0955 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The LCY Central Committee has sent the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Central Committee the following message of congratulations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the PCE:

"Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the 60th anniver ary of the founding of the PCE we send you our most sincere congratulations and warm wishes for further successes in the just struggle which you have waged for decades in defense of the fundamental interests of the working class and all working people of your country. The revolutionary activity of the PCE occupies a prominent place in the battles fought by the working class and all progressive forces against fascism and reaction and for democracy, freedom, peace and social transformations in the direction of socialism.

"The communists and the working class, all the working people and all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia have with admiration followed the battles fought by you over decades and especially in recent years, when the creative efforts of the PCE, together with the efforts of all other democratic forces, made it possible for the process of democratization in Spain to stabilize itself within a very short period and under very difficult conditions. The LCY also holds in high esteem the energetic and consistent work of the PCE for peace and security in Europe and the Mediterranean, for cooperation between all democratic and peace-loving forces and for respect for the sovereignty and independence of every one of them.

"We are glad to be able to note that cooperation between the PCE and the LCY is close, sincere and based on equality. Such a development was given a direct impetus by the meetings and talks between Comrade Tito and Comrade Dolores Ibarruri and Comrade Santiago Carrillo. We are convinced that this is also in the interests of the further consolidation of friendship between Spain and Yugoslavia and between the nations and nationalities of the two countries and that it at the same time corresponds to the real interests of the struggle for peace, social progress and socialism.

"Dear comrades, allow us to send you once more comradely congratulations and heartfelt wishes on the occasion of your party's important anniversary."

LCY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH PCF LEADERS

LD111432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1122 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Paris--The LCY delegation, headed by Mahmut Bakali, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Kosovo League of Communists provincial Central Committee, which is paying a visit to the French Communist Party [PCF], has had talks at party headquarters with Maxime Gremetz, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the PCF Politburo.

During the talks, which were held in a cordial and open atmosphere, information was exchanged about the activity of the LCY and the PCF in the internal sphere. Particular attention was paid to international questions, the world situation and current developments in the communist and workers movement.

During the talks it was noted that relations between the LCY and the PCF are developing successfully. Stress was laid on both sides' readiness to continue to promote and develop relations, noting that the differences in assessing certain significant developments and phenomena need not be an obstacle to the development of mutually beneficial cooperation based on equality.

Mirjana Pocek-Matic, member of the LCY Central Committee; Alojz Gojcic, executive secretary of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee; and Dusan Popovski, Yugoslav ambassador to France, also took part in the talks.

The LCY delegation also held separate talks with Francette Lazard and Guy Hermier, members of the PCF Politbureau, on the French party's activity among the intellectuals in the sphere of cultural creativity and scientific research work.

Today, the last day of its visit, the delegation visited the PCF federation in the Seine-St Denis department, where it was acquainted with the work of some of the basic organizations of the party and visited the university and other cultural institutions in the department.

LCY, BA'TH DELEGATIONS DISCUSS COOPERATION IN DAMASCUS

AU132132 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Apr 80 p 6 AU

[Text] Damascus--Yesterday in Damascus the delegations of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party opened their talks. During their first exchange of views yesterday morning Andrej Marinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who leads the Yugoslav delegation, and Fadil al-Ansari, member of the National Command of the Ba'th Party, discussed the activities of the two parties and especially their bilateral relations and their cooperation in the international field.

The two sides noted the need for the nonalined movement to become fully engaged in the present situation of deteriorated relations in the world. It was pointed out that the strengthening of the nonalined movement contributes to the entire settlement of world problems.

The delegations of the parties outlined their appraisals of the international situation and especially of the crisis hotbeds. Andrej Marinc informed his hosts on Yugoslavia's activities in the domestic field and on its actions on the international scene especially those aimed at further strengthening the nonalined movement.

On this occasion Fadil al-Ansari expressed the Syrian leadership's respect for Yugoslavia's role in the world, especially for the role of President Tito to whom greetings and wishes for an early recovery were addressed.

POLISH NATIONAL UNITY FRONT OFFICIAL LEAVES AFTER VISIT

LD112348 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2115 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 11, TANJUG--Edward Milczarek, secretary of the All-Poland National Unity Front, left Belgrade today after a brief working visit at the invitation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia.

During the visit, Milczarek met with member of the alliance's Federal Conference Presidency and head of the Section for International Cooperation and Relations With Foreign Countries Aleksandar Bakocevic. Information on the two organizations' tasks in the social and political life of their respective countries and views on the most important international questions were exchanged during the talks. At the same time, the two sides reached agreement on a program of cooperation between the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia and the Polish National Unity Front.

KOSTIC LEAVES FOR INTER-AMERICAN BANK CONFERENCE IN RIO

LD112358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1748 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 11 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav delegation headed by Federal Secretary for Finances Petar Kostic today left for Brazil to attend the 21st annual assembly of the Inter-American Development Bank in Rio de Janeiro. Kostic will meet with President of the Bank Antonio Ortiz Mena and finance ministers of Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Peru, the United States and Canada.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD111800 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 11 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec today received Undersecretary in the Finnish Foreign Ministry D. Keijc Korhonen. Dr Korhonen is in Belgrade heading a Finnish delegation to regular diplomatic consultations between the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat and the Finnish Foreign Ministry.

COURTS HAND DOWN PRISON SENTENCES FOR 'HOSTILE PROPAGANDA'

AU131339 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Apr 80 p 16 AU

[Z. Miskovic report]

[Text] Doboj, 8 April--Today the Grand Council of the Doboj District Court sentenced Zarko Aleksic, a lawyer from Doboj, to a 7-year prison term for the crime of hostile propaganda.

During the procedure the court established that, beginning in October 1973, Aleksic, acting from the greater Serbian positions, praised the Chetnik movement and insulted the SFRY and its representatives, opposed individual nations and nationalities, maliciously and untruthfully presented the situation in the country, opposed the LCY policy and belittled our self-managing socialist social system, thereby committing the crime for which he was sentenced.

Doboj Man's Sentence

AU131340 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Apr 80 p 16 AU

[Z.M. report]

[Text] Doboj, 8 April--Today the Grand Council of the Doboj District Court sentenced Milorad Joksimovic from Vranjak village near Modric to a 2 and 1/2-year prison term for the criminal act of hostile propaganda under Article No 133, paragraph one, of the SFRY Criminal Code.

During the procedure it was established that on several occasions during the period of his temporary employment in West Germany in 1977 and 1978 the accused Joksimovic praised the Chetnik movement to our citizens temporarily working in that country, insulted representatives of our organs of authority, attacked LCY policy and our constitutional order.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE ON COMPLETION OF WARTIME LEGAL CODE

LD112104 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber National Defense Committee today ordered those proposing laws to incorporate norms which would regulate social relations under war conditions into peacetime regulations and laws, that is, to propose relevant war regulations along with given laws.

At today's session, the delegates declared themselves in favor of speeding up the adoption of war regulations. It was said that a series of other preparations relating to the realization of defense plans depend on the early preparation of war regulations with respect to organization, cadres and the material position. The delegates devoted special attention to the early adoption of war regulations, and therefore assessed as positive the Federal Executive Council's program for preparation of war regulations. Most of these documents will be adopted, as reported today, this year, and only a smaller number will be adopted in the first part of 1981. It should be said that about one-tenth of the provisions have already been prepared and that work on the adoption of the remainder is progressing successfully.

The delegates consider the adoption of federal and all other war regulations to be a large and responsible task. The adoption of regulations in republics, provinces, municipalities and organizations of associated labor depends on the progress of work at the federal level. The committee also considers that it would be useful for war regulations which have legal force to be discussed in the relevant assembly bodies. At the same time, it was noted that the idea of incorporating war regulations into peacetime legislation was being realized rather slowly. Wherever possible, and where reasons of military secrecy allow, war situations should also be provided for in regular legislation, the delegates believe.

ADMIRAL MAMULA VISITS SARAJEVO MILITARY DISTRICT

AU131440 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2123 3 Apr 80 p 2 AU

[P.J. report]

[Summary] During his visit to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the Sarajevo Military District from 26-28 March Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, together with a group of generals and other officers, visited the republican Presidency, the command of the Sarajevo Military District, the Zrak and Bratstvo work organizations in Sarajevo and Novi Travnik, respectively, and several army units and institutions and territorial defense staffs.

On 26 March in Sarajevo "Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, received the high military leaders headed by the chief of the General Staff and held a long talk with them on the state of defense prepartions and the development and system of all-people's defense in the republic."

Lt Gen Milan Acic, commander of the Sarajevo Military District, and Col Gen Mirko Vranic, commander of the republican territorial defense staff, "informed Admiral Mamula on the results of the combat training of units, institutions, commands and staffs."

During their visit to the Zrak and Bratstvo work organizatons Admiral Mamula and his associates were informed on the production results of and the development of self-managing relations in these collectives.

COMMUNES BEGIN ANTI-TERRORIST INFILTRATION, DEFENSE EXERCISES

AU130606 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Apr 80 p 12 AU

[S.P. report]

[Text] Tivat, 8 April--The exercise "United in Defense and Protection 80" has begun in the Tivat and Kotor communes. Its aim is to train for resistance against possible infiltration of terrorist and diversionist groups in the territory. All the working people, students and other citizens of the communes are included in the exercise.

NEW ROCKET LAUNCHERS PRODUCED FOR TERRITORIAL UNITS

LD122027 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1757 GMT 12 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 12 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav military industry, a producer of the most up to date arms, is finishing a large series of new rocket launchers intended for territorial defense units, that is, Partizan detachments, the Yugoslav People's Army weekly FRONT writes. The single-barrel launcher is primarily intended for Partizan detachment action behind enemy lines.

Potential aggressor's motorized units and aircraft on ground would come not only under the rifle, machine-gun and bazooka fire but would also be the targets of rockets fired from several kilometre[illegible], the weekly sets out.

Partizan squads can be equipped with up to ten new launchers, easy to carry and handle by one man.

Big operational units of the Yugoslav People's (?Army), being standardly equipped with multi-barrelled throwers and missile launchers and other artillery weapons, actually have no need for the new weapon.

The modernization of the armament of territorial units is a part of the Yugoslav concept of all-people's defense under which a possible aggressor would be resisted by the Yugoslav people as a whole.

NEW DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS PLANNED FOR KOSOVO

AU132040 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 7 Apr 80 p 5 AU

[Ratomir Petkovic report]

[Excerpts] The idea written into the resolution on the implementation of economic policy this year, according to which every republic and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina should in 1980 build at least one economic project in Kosovo, has every chance of being exceeded. This optimism is indicated by the readiness of the economy in all the regions to contribute to a quicker development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo by links with the associated labor organizations of that province.

Such feelings were shown at the recent meeting in the Yugoslav Economic Chamber under the chairmanship of Ratko Svilar, vice president of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, at which concrete production programs of what should be built in Kosovo were presented.

What was missed yesterday must be made good today and tomorrow. This was the guideline of those participating at the said gathering, about which Ratko Svilar says:

The very number of participants (twice as many attended as were invited) is sufficient proof of the great interest among businessmen for the implementation of the resolution's tasks. They all came with concrete ideas and proposals, which is the best indication that contacts with associated labor in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo have been made and that the programs for the construction of projects are in their final stage. We agreed to meet again by the middle of April when we shall know most concretely who will build what projects in which places in Kosovo.

According to Franc Plazar, chairman of the committee for economic cooperation with republics and provinces of the Economic Chamber of Slovenia, the work organizations of this republic have shown in their contacts with Kosovo associated labor their readiness to build several projects. Thus Emona wants to invest in the development of viticulture, the construction of beef farms and of cold storage plants and other food production projects. The Cimos plant of Koper is interested in investments in the production of shock absorbers, Lesninia in a furniture factory, Prebold in the specialized manufacture of materials from raw fibers, Hidromontaza intends to set up an associated labor organization for effecting installations, Slovin is interested in vineyard plantations on 1,100 hectares, and there is interest concerning investments also in Ribnica, Izolirka and other collectives in Slovenia. As can be seen, interest is great and it is quite realistic to expect that some of these ideas will begin to be realized this year.

In Croatia, there are also several programs which are intended to be realized in cooperation with the Kosovo economy. Djuro Djakovic of Slavonski Brod has accepted a program for the production of steel balls for milling purposes. This is a product which has been exclusively imported so far. About 1.47 billion dinars would be invested in the construction of this project and some 200 people would obtain jobs. Podravka intends to enter a joint venture for constructing a plant together with Farmakos to produce a special soap, whose sale in the domestic market it would also assume. There are also programs for the realization of which the steam boilers plant, Jugoturbina and some other collectives would be included.

The mining and metallurgical combine of Zenica has accepted a proposal to build in Kosovo a plant making metal frames, nets and lattice girders which would employ about 400 workers. Energoinvest, Elektrobosna of Jajce and some other economic organizations are also prepared to enter into joint investments with Kosovo associated labor.

Similar readiness is shown by associated labor organizations of Serbia, (Minel, Gosa, Zastava), Macedonia, Vojvodina and Montenegro, which is participating in the realization of the resolution's tasks despite its own difficulties caused by the earthquake.

Pointing out the manifest readiness of the economy to stimulate an accelerated development of Kosovo through association, Ratko Svilar stressed that the construction of new capacities should contribute to a better utilization of the natural resources of the province, especially of its raw materials, energy and other reproduction materials. However, he continued, one should also decide on the construction of those projects that will reduce the dependence of the domestic economy on imports.

Ratko Svilar, an experienced businessman, pointed out that it is difficult to count on a successful development of the economically underdeveloped regions unless it is understood that technology must be moved from some parts of the country to others. It is much less economical to create large economic centers and direct the river of the unemployment toward them than to erect production projects in places where there is plenty of labor. The creation of one workplace in those regions is three to four times cheaper than in developed regions.